

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVII, No. 83.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2429.

## WRIGHT'S BAIL NOT REDUCED

### Clerk Must Give \$6000 or Stay in Jail.

Chief Justice Frear yesterday refused to reduce the \$6,000 bail fixed by Judge Wilcox in the case of B. H. Wright, and the prisoner was taken back to jail, with his attorney, George Davis, threatening to appeal to the United States court.

The matter came before Judge Frear yesterday morning on petition for writ of habeas corpus, the defendant raising the constitutional question of excessive bail.

Davis appeared for Wright, while High Sheriff Brown, Attorney General Dole and Deputy Douthitt represented the government. The material part of the return of the high sheriff was as follows:

"That he is the duly appointed, qualified and acting high sheriff of the said Territory and ex-officio keeper of Oahu jail; that he holds and detains the said Benjamin H. Wright in said jail under and by virtue of a commitment of the district magistrate of the District of Honolulu for the crime of embezzlement, alleged to have been committed by the said Benjamin H. Wright; and under and by virtue of a mittimus thereon, a true copy of which is annexed to said petitioner's petition and made a part thereof; that the amount of the alleged embezzlement is \$4,982.10, and that the amount of bail fixed and required by said district magistrate is \$6,000, that the amount of said bail is not excessive and that the same has not been tendered."

At the request of Davis, Attorney General Dole admitted that Wright had stated that he had no property, and if he did possess any it was in his wife's name. Wright explained that his wife owned a one-fifth interest in the Long estate, and had, besides, King street property of about \$5,500. There is a mortgage of \$5,000 on the property.

Davis, in opening, referred to the bail of \$4,000 in the first case, and added that the government could gain nothing by demanding excessive bail. The constitution guaranteed a free and impartial hearing, and this, the attorney said, could not be obtained with the defendant behind prison bars. Davis criticised the California opinions which were against him, saying that they had been severely criticised at the time that they were given by the journals. "This is an attempt on the part of the government to prevent Wright from getting bail," said the attorney. "The prosecution is not satisfied with an attempt to convict him but simply wants to find a victim and violate the constitution. The government should accept a reasonable amount of bail, otherwise I say they are hunting a victim, but they may not find one here. He has friends who will see that he gets justice in other courts, and according to the law of the land, if not in these courts. These California decisions cannot be relied upon; this one as to requiring bail for more than the amount of the embezzlement is not worthy of weight. Why, it is only a page long, and the poorest apology for an opinion I ever saw. I never saw your honors send down a decision like this, and I am not saying this for flattery. There may have been one like this in passing upon some little motion, perhaps, from Hilo, or somewhere else. To require bail of \$6,000 in this case is not judicial conduct. I am not impeaching anyone, but the authorities should not seek to railroad a man to jail; don't seek a victim. Embezzlement is not such a serious crime. Don't seek to punish one man, when there are so many. Magistrates are not lawyers; they make mistakes, so do all of us, but they make more. I often go into these courts just for amusement, and some out disgusted."

"Suppose we fix the bail in this case at \$3,000," continued Davis. "In the other case Judge Gear reduced the bail from \$6,000 to \$4,000."

"The bail in that case is larger in proportion now than in this amount," returned Judge Frear.

Mr. Dole replied briefly to the argument of Davis. He contended that the statute provided for imprisonment for ten years or a fine of five times the value of the property embezzled, and

this should be taken into consideration. Referring to the first bond, he said that while the Long estate was worth five times the amount of the bail, yet the property was undivided, and this prevented it from being gilded security. In the first case Judge Gear fixed the bond at \$4,000, and Judge Wilcox, acting upon that intimation, set the bail at \$6,000 on the second charge. Mr. Dole contended that if the bond should be only the amount of the embezzlement, when the embezzler is captured, and he can take chances on being captured, the government had absolutely no protection from embezzlement, as the thief could not lose anything, even if caught, and he has also a chance to get away. "The court should also take into consideration the unfortunate condition of the territory at present, the treasurer being gone, and other defalcations having occurred. It is believed that if the bail is unduly small, people who are interested would spirit the petitioner away. This government wants all the facts, and to have the guilty punished, and the innocent go free." Mr. Dole said he had nothing but the most kindly feelings for the defendant, but he could not administer the duties of his office honestly and efficiently, and consent to a reduction of the bail. He did not believe the amount asked to be unreasonable.

Davis replied, charging that the government wanted to keep Wright in prison because of other defalcations. He said he would be willing to accept a reduction to \$4,000, which is more than is required for murder. "Unless there are strong circumstances, which must prove their case beyond doubt, the government can never convict him. The attorney general is over-zealous, and this man should be given his liberty, notwithstanding that there are other embezzlements, and notwithstanding the press."

"There is no doubt that the constitution prohibits the imposition of excessive bail," said the Chief Justice in denying the motion. "The question now to be decided is as to whether the bail fixed is excessive. The question is not the same as it would be if the application for bail was an original one; the only contention now is as to whether or not the district magistrate abused his discretion. In determining what is reasonable, various things should be taken into consideration; the ability of the prisoner to give bail, the atrocity of the offense, and the penalty. In this case the prisoner was a high public official, and is presumed to have friends. The amount the prisoner can obtain is not alone to be considered; nor is that rule laid down by any authority, but the rule is rather what it is reasonable to expect the defendant could give."

"The amount of the bail depends largely upon the enormity of the offense; in embezzlement, the amount of bail varies inversely with the amount of the embezzlement. In the case where the amount was \$100, five times that amount would not be considered excessive, while if it was \$1,000,000, the same amount as bail might seem unreasonable. In the Tweed case, in New York, where the embezzlement charged was \$6,000,000, the bail was only \$3,000,000. There is no rule that bail should not exceed the amount embezzled."

"Of course, the penalty must also be taken into consideration. In the present case, the statute provides for imprisonment for any term of years up to life, or a fine of five times the amount of the embezzlement. The statute provides also that where the punishment is only a fine, the bail should be five times higher than that amount. If the punishment in this case were a fine alone, the bail should be \$25,000. But this provision is not technically applicable. In the light of prevailing views, and the tendency to amelioration of criminal law, it seems to me, taking everything into consideration, the bail is not unduly high. The prisoner will be remanded to custody, under the terms of the commitment, and subject to be at large on the bail fixed by the committing magistrate."

Up to a late hour yesterday, Davis had not made good his threat of appealing to Judge Este, and efforts are still being made to secure a bondsman, though the attorney told Judge Frear that he would be unable to do so.

## BOYD BEGINS EXPLANATION

Supt. James H. Boyd was at work yesterday on the books and accounts of his office in the Department of Public Works.

He is going over all the records of his office with Secretary Cooper and making explanations as they may seem necessary in the examination of the books. Mr. Boyd was not personally in charge of the books of his department, and many of the transactions are known only to his clerks. The investigation will take some days.

## FINANCES O. K. FOR KONA-KAU ROAD

Letters were received by the Sierra yesterday by parties here from Jacob Cooper, in which he states that he has completed all financial arrangements on the mainland for the Kona-Kau railroad project, and that he would arrive here on November 1. He said that he has the backing of Chicago, St. Louis and New York people who will back him for \$5,000,000.

## KONA WILL BE WOUND UP SOON

### Stockholders Vote to Ask for an Order for Sale of the Plantation.

Just as soon as the committee, provided in the resolution passed by its stockholders, can get together and take the preliminary steps, the Kona Sugar Company will apply for the winding up of its affairs. This action was taken unanimously at a meeting of the shareholders yesterday afternoon, where out of the 5,000 shares 2395 were represented.

The meeting of the stockholders was held at the office of the agents, McChesney & Sons, and while there was not a large number of the shareholders present they represented the majority of the stock. There was little discussion had, for as soon as the meeting had been called to order, and the status of the plantation explained, the resolution appended was introduced. It was announced that the directors of the company were of opinion that the course was the only one open as there seemed no way in which money could be raised for the various purposes which are deemed important by those who are interested in the furthering of the interests of the plantation.

This plan for the winding up of the estate was reached after the Third Circuit Court had refused to entertain the motion to have E. E. Conant made manager, owing to the fact that there seemed no reason to believe that the added charge against the estate would be productive of beneficial results. Mr. Conant was reported to have said that there would be needed at once certain monies for the securing of a better labor supply and the meeting of the most urgent demands of the men. There are some of the cane planters who have become discouraged and they are anxious to see another disposition made of the estate.

Only one stockholder objected to the winding up of the affairs of the property, but his objections were overcome and when the resolution was put to final vote there was not a single ballot against it, and the committee will meet at once to have prepared papers which will be sent to Kona for presentation to Judge Edgings. Receiver Scott will have the sale of the plantation's effects and it is expected that there will be no time lost in transfer of the matters.

None of those interested in the estate as creditors, either as the bondholders' representatives or the merchandise creditors will discuss the affairs of the plantation. It has been hinted that there will be a reorganization of the estate, but on what lines cannot be learned. Many of the stockholders are of opinion that the reorganization will come through the banking house of Bishop & Company, when it does come, but the heads of that house will not discuss the matter at all.

Col. J. H. Soper, who had several interviews with Jacob Cooper, while at San Francisco, said yesterday that he had been informed by the promoter of the Kona-Kau railroad, that he had many plans for the development of the two districts which are to be traversed by the railroad in question. He said, as reported, that he had assurances of support financially to the extent of five millions, and that he hoped to secure control of the Kona plantation, which would be the basis for much of the sugar development of the southern side of the big island.

The resolution passed by the stockholders yesterday is as follows:

Whereas, since the appointment of M. F. Scott, Esq., as Receiver of The

ROMANY ENCAMPMENT WILL  
BE FORM OF THE FAIR

Episcopal Cathedral Ladies Plan Unique Entertainment--Many Special Features and Entertainments.

Gay in the holiday garb of the Romany folk, the band of strolling minstrels will be one of the principal features which will mark the completeness of the Gypsy encampment, in which form the ladies of the Episcopal Cathedral congregation will give their annual fair. The grounds surrounding the E. D. Tenney mansion will be the scene of the camp, and Saturday afternoon, from 2 till 6 o'clock there will be reproduced there the features of such a gathering of the wanderers.

The plans for the fair are being worked out carefully by the various committees in charge, and the arrangements yesterday began to take form. On the lawn mauka of the house there has been erected a large tent, and Mrs. Dr. Herbert, in charge of the decorations, has succeeded, by the generous use of palm branches, in hiding the construction until the canvas seems suspended from the branches of the trees. In this bower will be placed the principal booths. The doll show has been given the post at the entrance, and adjoining it will be the home made delicacies, with candies and other articles occupying the other side. The interior will be finished with color in which form the walls, and made bright with the displays.

Across the drive, and where every visitor will be given an opportunity to quench his thirst, will be the principal refreshment booth, and alone of all the arrangements is there a semblance of formality in these two main enclosures. About the spacious grounds will be placed tables where, beginning with the tea at 3:30 o'clock, there will be constant service of refreshments of all kinds.

On one side there has been prepared the replication of the woods camp of the wandering tribes. A Gypsy queen will preside over the camp, and while the kettle boils on the tripod of boughs, the caterers of the party will

Kona Sugar Company, Limited, and under his management and control of its affairs at the plantation of the company, the receipts from the sale of sugar have not equalled the expenditures, and its liabilities have increased by several thousand dollars, and the property of the company, including plant and ratoon cane, is rapidly deteriorating in value; and,

Whereas, lenders and creditors have instituted actions in the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit for the foreclosure of said liens and to recover judgments against the Company; and,

Whereas, the manual laborers now in the employ of the Company are restive and dissatisfied under the existing circumstances, and fail and refuse to properly and faithfully discharge their several duties and engagements to and with the Company, and have repeatedly engaged in strikes, thereby causing great loss to the Company and its creditors, and threaten to engage in other strikes entailing additional loss upon the Company and its creditors; and,

Whereas, it is now settled beyond peradventure that the Company cannot hope to save any part of its property without employing money in a large sum to enable it to do so, which sum, nor any part thereof sufficient for temporary use, cannot under present conditions be obtained; and,

Whereas, the further conduct of said plantation by a Receiver, in view of the matters above recited, cannot by any reasonable probability confer any sort of benefit upon the Company, but will inevitably result in the disintegration and waste of the Company's property, thereby entailing a great, if not a total, loss upon the bondholders of the Company and causing great injury to the community, by the tendency which such an end would have upon the market value of Hawaiian securities abroad; and,

Whereas, this Company is under an impressive moral obligation to its bondholders and other creditors to concert and in every way co-operate with them to enable them, if possible, to avert the great loss now threatened them; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Stockholders of The Kona Sugar Company, Limited, in special meeting assembled, such meeting having been duly, regularly and legally called for this purpose, that J. M. McChesney, Clinton J. Hutchins and W. W. Hall, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee with full authority to invoke such legal proceedings in the name of this Company, as they may be advised are necessary to secure the immediate sale at public vendue of all every property of the Company whether real, personal or mixed and whereever situated, and be it further

Resolved, that the power and authority above conferred upon said Committee may be exercised by any two members thereof, or in the event of the absence from the city of Honolulu, or the death, or the inability from any cause, of any two members of said Committee to act in the premises, then and in such event the power and authority conferred upon said Committee may be done, performed and exercised by the remaining member as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if he had been appointed a Committee sole, in the first instance.

## ARREST SELLERS OF PAKE PIO

Eighteen sellers of Pake pio tickets were arrested last night by a squad of officers under the direction of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. The arrests were made only after careful investigations had been made in each instance, so that the officers feel certain of convictions, not only in Judge Wilcox's court, but in the higher court if the case ever reaches there. For two weeks past the detectives have had most of the men under surveillance have bought tickets, and have satisfied themselves thoroughly as to their identity.

Pake pio is a sort of lottery and che fa combination, but the difficulty is in determining just who is responsible for the money being paid out to the winners of the lottery. After the police bought tickets, they discovered that the way to obtain the money is unique, and in every way possible the promoters endeavor to destroy all traces of the source of the payments.

Whenever the winnings are to be made known to the ticket-purchasing community, the fact is published by some sign in an out of the way place. A winner goes to the man from whom he purchased the ticket, and asks for the money. The other shrugs his shoulders, and remarks that it might be under the wooden sidewalk, or under a building, or some such place, and the winner generally finds the money there.

## THE EXPECTED FROM BURTON

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 14.—"The United States should furnish protection to the Hawaiians against swindlers," said United States Senator J. R. Burton, who has just returned from Hawaii.

"The natives are in hard lines just now," he continued, "because of the fact that a number of alleged missionaries from Boston have been trading them what they pretended were tickets to Heaven for their lands and property. The game has been worked quite generally among the more ignorant natives of the islands. Those who have discovered the fraud express resentment towards this country."

There is a hitch over the Chinese Canton-Hankow road, to be built by Americans, as the promoters want to first install a cheap tramway.

## TO HAVE TORCH AND ORATOR

### Week End Meeting Will Be Big Gathering.

Republicans will make a brave showing of their strength on Saturday evening, and with torchlight procession and speeches will mark the progress of the campaign. Prince Kuhio will be the principal speaker, and the meeting will be the most elaborate, and without doubt the largest, which has been held as yet. The meeting will be held at Emma square.

That there may be no counter Republican gathering, the Young Men's Republican Club has abandoned its announced meeting for the Orpheum on that evening, and the members of the committee of the club will turn in and give all their weight to make the turnout impressive. The committee in charge has arranged that there shall be assembling of the various clubs at the rendezvous on Union square, from which point the marching men will take their way over the principal downtown streets to Emma square. The officers who will have charge of the procession have not been announced, nor has the line of march been fixed. But these details will be fixed during today, and the entire arrangements will be in shape.

The change of place for the meeting was made owing to the fact that the outlook is for such an attendance of Republicans, and those who will wish to hear the speech of the Prince, that they could not be gathered within the walls of the Orpheum. It has been found that there are larger gatherings, too, out of doors, and this has had to do with the change of plans for Saturday evening. There is, as well, on Saturday evening a great meeting at the Kalia camp, and it is expected that the Prince will go there when he has finished his speech at Emma square. This of course cannot be decided until the return of the leader, as his trip may have proved exhausting.

Prince Kuhio has changed his course within the week, and instead of continuing at work on the island of Maui, as he planned, he is now in Hilo. This determination was reached owing to the fact that he considered that his promise to the people there should be kept, and they should have the opportunity to hear him again. According to information received by telegraph yesterday the Prince left Maui in the Claudine, and would spend the days while the ship lays there, in the Hilo and Puna districts, taking the Claudine back to Maui, and working there until the Mauna Loa passes, which would put him here for the last week only, his return being on October 23. This is not what had been planned, and yesterday urgent messages were sent to him not to change the original purposes of the committee in charge of the meetings here. With as many voters on Oahu as on the entire islands outside, it is felt that he must give to the work here as much time as possible, and he is urged to be here after October 25, when he should return in the Claudine.

The last week's work will be made a hard one, for there will be meetings day and night, and some days more than two gatherings, which he will be asked to address. This will keep him busy, and will give every voter on the island a chance to hear him. It is proposed that the meetings shall be held at various points throughout the island, and perhaps there will be a campaigning party go about with the leader. There is also a bare possibility that Makekani, who was such an effective speaker while here, will return with the Prince for the work.

The Young Men's Republican Club will take up the campaign on the waterfront at once, and the first meeting will be held today. There will be speakers attend at Brewer's wharf at noon, and it is expected that there will be a large meeting. Tomorrow there will be an afternoon meeting, the hour being 3 o'clock, and the place the old Fishmarket wharf. These meetings will be kept up until the end of the campaign.

There will be two large meetings this evening. These will be at Isenberg's place at Waialae, and at Camp No. 3 on Liliha street. The senators will divide, so that they may reach the greatest number of people.

The party which has been on tour on the other side of this island returned yesterday, after most successful

(Continued on Page 5.)



## BRITISH CABLE COMING

### Bill to Extend It Has a Second Reading.

WELLINGTON (N. Z.), September 23.—The Pacific Cable extension bill, which was read a second time in the house of representatives last evening, provides for the extension of the cable between Fanning Island and Honolulu, another channel for getting business over the Pacific Cable, and an alternate route via Vancouver.

NEW YORK, October 15.—The directors of the Commercial Cable Company met today and elected Clarence H. Mackay president of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company.

All rumors to the effect that a consolidation with any other telegraph company were contemplated were officially denied. Chairman Ward contradicted the published report that the Commercial Cable Company's Pacific cable would go no further than Honolulu. The contract for the entire cable to Manila has been let. The line to Honolulu will be working by January 1, and the entire line to Manila, it is expected, by July. The company has no contract to lay a cable from Honolulu to Fanning Island.

#### DUTY ON THE CABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14.—The steamer Silverton is on the way from Germany to this port with the cable for the new line to the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines, and the question of the duty to be paid by the Mackay-Bennett people is being considered by Collector of Customs Stratton. It is thought that his decision will be to make the company pay merely on the part of the cable extending three leagues from port, and not on the whole cable.

#### Famous Vessel Unearthed.

Pile drivers, building a section of the new ways for the construction of the new battleship Connecticut at the Brooklyn navy yard, discovered the famous English prison ship Jersey, on which several hundred Americans, who were prisoners at the time of the Revolution, died while the British held New York. Historical societies, government surveys and other researchers for many years have failed to locate the ship. The half-burned hull is lying in about two fathoms of mud and water in front of Main street, about 500 feet from the dock. The timbers of the Jersey are believed to be in good condition. Borings proved that they are of oak and teak.

#### Wants More Warships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—United States Minister Bowen at Caracas today called the State Department asking that one or perhaps two warships be sent to reinforce the gunboat Marietta at La Guayra, in view of the present critical situation which has arisen at the Venezuelan capital.

Some time ago when President Castro left his capital, Minister Bowen expressed to the State Department his fears that an occupation of the capital by the revolutionary forces would result in rioting and pillaging and be attended with great danger to unprotected foreigners. Such a situation, it is inferred here, is again imminent.

#### Mate Moxsen Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—To the surprise of shipping people the ship W. F. Babcock arrived in port yesterday. The Babcock's master is Captain Moxsen, who was chief officer of the Roanoke when that ship caught fire in the South Pacific last year, while en route from Baltimore with coal, and had to put into Honolulu, after an exciting experience. Moxsen distinguished himself upon that occasion by his bravery in locating and fighting the fire in the cargo, and is said to have received a gift of \$500 from the Roanoke's owners, in addition to being given command of the Babcock.

#### Chilcott an Oil Carrier.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The ship Marion Chilcott, belonging to the Matson Navigation Company, has been converted into an oil carrier and will be ready to go into commission in a few days. The Chilcott's tanks will have a capacity for carrying 15,000 barrels of oil. She will run between here and Honolulu and be used in keeping up the supply of liquid fuel at the Honolulu oil depot.

#### Stocks in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—Hawaiian sugar stocks closed today as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Hana Plan.	4	
Haw. Com.	33 1/2	34 1/2
Honokaa	12 1/2	13
Hutch, S. P.	13 1/2	13 3/4
Kilauea	7	8 1/2
Makawili	22 1/2	23 1/2
Onomua	20	20 1/2
Panohau	13 1/2	14

#### Sugar.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Sugar—Raw, nominal. Fair refining, 3c; Centrifugal, 36 test, 3 1/2c; Molasses Sugar, 2 1/2c, refined, steady.

The finding in the inquest following the death of the President's body guard, William Craig, in the trolley accident, holds that the unlawful acts of the conductor and motorman contributed to Mr. Craig's death.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

The Serbian cabinet has resigned. Lord Francis Hope will marry again. Hiram E. Lewis of San Jose, Cal., is dead.

Wholesale grocers will form a big combine.

Sir Michael Herbert has presented credentials.

Several Indiana grave robbers have been indicted.

Soldiers and Italian peasants have been in conflict.

The Boer generals were warmly greeted at Paris.

On October 15 the Boer generals left Paris for Berlin.

Sixty thousand French coal miners are out on strike.

Americans are losing the Swiss coal market to the Germans.

Two new railroads will be cut through the Pyrenees.

San Francisco gets the next shipment of the G. A. R.

Heavy gales are reported from the English and Irish channels.

Earthquakes and storms did great damage at Ocos, Guatemala.

The German government will try to stem the tide of emigration.

The Oregon Short Line will engage in the Pacific carrying trade.

The Boer generals greeted Kruger on his seventy-seventh birthday.

George Crocker has again been operated on for blood poisoning.

Turkey claims to have defeated the Bulgarian revolutionary bands.

County Judge Hyden of Kentucky has been shot down in ambush.

The new Transvaal tariff reduces duties on all building material.

The Standard Oil Company has decided to use oil for fuel at its refineries.

The port of St. Marie, Hayti, has surrendered to the government troops.

General Fred Grant has arrived at San Francisco on the Transport Logan.

Castro is retreating and the Venezuelan insurgents expect to bottle him up.

Owing to socialist riots martial law has been proclaimed on the frontiers of Spain.

The coal strike in France has brought on a conflict with the gendarmes.

General James F. Smith will succeed Professor Moses on the Philippine commission.

The literary copyright treaty between Spain and the United States will be resumed.

The second trial of Roland B. Molyneux, charged with murder, has begun in New York.

Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have been entertained at luncheon by King Edward.

Chicago citizens celebrated the thirty-first anniversary of the great fire with banquets.

Noah Tuttle of the Fifteenth Infantry killed himself in a Monterey, Cal., shooting gallery.

The English Church Congress is marked by outspoken criticisms of the Bible's infallibility.

Prof. Moses will leave Governor Taft's cabinet and return to the University of California.

Rear Admiral Casey declares he will sink the Padilla if the Colombian rebels bombard Panama.

Carroll D. Wright has been inaugurated president of Clark University's collegiate department.

Admiral Wilde, commanding the Asiatic squadron, has had a fine yacht fitted up for his quarters.

The New York subway is progressing so rapidly that it may be opened for traffic within a year.

General Nord, war minister of Hayti, has been defeated by the rebels and his army is in full retreat.

A plot to blow up the president of the lower house of the Hungarian parliament has been discovered.

Apache Indians in Arizona are causing settlers some anxiety by their thieving and threats of violence.

Canadian capitalists have formed a great company to promote the sale of Dominion food supplies in England.

William Zeigler will finance another expedition to seek the north pole, probably with Baldwin at its head.

Twenty-two villages of Macedonia are in complete revolt, and mountain passes have been seized by the rebels.

Lieutenant Peary is to have his frost bitten feet treated at once. Several toes were amputated while he was north.

The will of James Parker Treadwell of Pasadena, who committed suicide, leaves his fortune to the wife he tried to murder.

Owing to the great need for Naval officers the department will hold a special examination for midshipmen on November 12.

Russian capitalists are planning to secure concessions for coal miners which will enable them to control the Oriental market.

The St. Louis-Pacific Coast Burlington express was held up near Woodlawn, Neb., the safe blown up and its contents carried off.

A general strike has been declared at Geneva, Switzerland, on account of the street car men's walkout. Ten thousand men are out.

The Utes of Southern Colorado are killing game in opposition to the state law, have killed the game keeper and are preparing to resist the militia.

The Shenandoah, four-master, has arrived in San Francisco after a passage of 129 days. One man was killed on the voyage and two others hurt and the ship had damaged sails and deck-houses.

#### Enterprise for Hilo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The steamship Enterprise, Captain Miller, sailed yesterday for Hilo. She carries eighteen cabin passengers and a full cargo. Among the passengers were a number of people prominent in Hilo affairs. John Scott, manager of the Waiakaka plantation, Manager McIsaac of the Olan plantation and Superintendent Lambert of the Hilo railroad are returning to Hilo on the Enterprise. Manager McIsaac is accompanied by his family.

## GEAR LETS WRIGHT OUT OF PRISON

### Accepts Bail Which Atty. Gen. Dole and High Sheriff Brown Say is Inadequate.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

B. Haywood Wright enjoyed a few brief minutes of liberty yesterday afternoon through the instrumentality of Judge Gear, and was immediately re-arrested upon a second charge of embezzlement to \$1,982.10.

Yesterday morning Wright, whose bail was fixed at \$4,000 by Judge Gear, secured a signer to his bond, in the person of Antonio Long, one of the five heirs to the Long estate. When the bond was presented to High Sheriff Brown he refused to accept it, claiming that it was not sufficient surety, in view of the fact that the estate was assessed at only \$15,000, and the surety owned but an undivided one-fifth interest.

A visit to Attorney General Dole brought a like refusal, and then George Davis became indignant and threatened an appeal to Judge Gear.

The original bond of Wright, fixed by Judge Wilcox at the preliminary hearing, was \$6,000, which is double the amount of the alleged defalcation, but Davis brought the matter before "Success to Crime" Gear on habeas corpus, and had the bail reduced to \$4,000, even before the trial in district court had been concluded.

Wright was permitted to leave the jail yesterday in company with an officer and George Davis in order to search for Long, whose presence was required in the application to be made to Judge Gear. It was nearly 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon before young Long could be located on the football field, and he was taken before Judge Gear, who had very accommodatingly agreed to await his arrival in his chambers at the court house.

Attorney General Dole was notified and he appeared to object to the approval of the bond. He contended that the entire estate was worth but \$15,000 according to the assessor's books, and that Long had but an undivided one-fifth interest, which could not be sold, and which would not bring double the amount of the bond, or \$8,000, if sold at forced sale.

Long went on to testify as to the value of his property, and his statements were backed up by Davis, who insisted that his share in the estate is worth much more than double the bail bond, and that he had qualified under the statute as a bondsman.

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Judge Gear sustained the contention of Davis, holding the surety to be sufficient and ordered the release of the defendant. Wright was given his liberty, and then Attorney General Dole told him that a new complaint had been filed against him, and a second warrant for his arrest was in the hands of the high sheriff. Mr. Wright immediately walked down to the police station and gave himself up.

There is a new complaint had been lodged against him, sworn to by Deputy Auditor Henry C. Meyers, and in the following form:

"Henry C. Meyers, Deputy Auditor, Territory of Hawaii, being first duly sworn, says:

"That one Benjamin Haywood Wright of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being an employee of the Department of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, to wit: chief clerk in the Department of Public Works of said Territory, and being entrusted by said government with the care, custody and control of the moneys deposited in said Department of Public Works, did at said Honolulu, during six (6) months last prior to and including the 6th day of September, A. D. 1902, take and embezzle from said Department of Public Works certain money, to wit: \$4982.10, the property of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, and did then and there wilfully, feloniously and fraudulently convert the said money, to wit: said sum of \$4982.10, to his own use and benefit, contrary to Section 158 of the Penal Laws of 1897, of the Territory of Hawaii.

HENRY C. MEYERS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of October, A. D. 1902.

W. L. WILCOX,  
District Magistrate.

Judge Wilcox ordered the defendant brought before him forthwith for hearing, which will probably be this morning at 9 o'clock.

The new charge against Wright for the embezzlement of \$4,982.10 arises from the shortage found in his books as chief clerk in the department of public works. It is entirely apart and distinct from the first charge, upon which he has been held to the grand jury, and which was for the larceny of the Hawaiian Electric Company's check for \$3,200.

The general situation that exists in the anthracite region.

It is considered likely that the proposition will go back to the operators with a request that the restrictions in the appointment of a commission be withdrawn in order that the President may have a free hand in choosing the commissioners.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—John Mitchell, the strike leader, arrived here at 11:27 a. m. over the Pennsylvania road. He went direct to the White House, where he held a conference with President Roosevelt and Commissioner of Labor Wright.

AN HOUR'S TALK.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Mitchell left the White House at 12:55 p. m., having been with the President a little over an hour. He went to the office of Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner of Immigration. While here he will be the guest of Dr. David T. Day of the Geological Survey.

SIMPLE METHODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—English moralists are staggered by the tremendous simplicity of the negotiations for bringing the coal strike to a close, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. Neither sovereign nor prime minister here could have intervened in an industrial crisis as the President has done; nor is there any English financier capable of playing Mr. Morgan's part. No labor leader has arisen in England with Mr. Mitchell's influence over the workers. The strike, if settled by arbitration, will be a fresh proof, according to English observers, that Americans have the power of keeping their heads while walking on the verge of a precipice.

Arrival of Peru.

The Pacific Mail liner Peru arrived off the anchorage from San Francisco shortly before midnight bringing news up to and including October 15th. The pilot boarded her immediately and the doctor granted her pratique later, so that the vessel was alongside the wharf shortly after one o'clock.

King on Horseback.

NEWMARKET, October 15.—King Edward spent two hours on horseback this morning and made a tour of his racing establishment at Edgerton House. Subsequently he watched the horses exercising on the heath.

Often in Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The American schooner Otelle Pederson has been abandoned by her officers and crew and is now floating somewhere in the Pacific, a valuable piece of salvage and a terrible danger to navigation.

## ENGLAND READY TO FIGHT

LONDON, October 13.—Information has reached here that a great British fleet lately maneuvering in the Mediterranean has been suddenly ordered to take up strategic positions in the neighborhood of Salonica and Smyrna, while the squadrons at Malta and Gibraltar will be immediately strengthened. These measures are considered necessary in consequence of Russia's endeavors to coerce Turkey, particularly with reference to her war ships' privileges in the Dardanelles. The situation is deemed so urgent that it completely subordinates the education bill crisis in Saturday's cabinet meeting.

## CHANGE IN PLANS OF HILO RAILWAYS

At a conference yesterday between Acting Superintendent Cooper of the department of public works and representatives of the Hilo and Hilo-Kohala Railways the right of way upon the Hilo waterfront was agreed upon for both railways.

There has been some difficulty in so allotting the right of way to the proposed Kohala-Hilo Railway as not to cross the tracks of the Hilo Railway. Under the old plans these tracks would necessarily have to be crossed in three different places, but by the new arrangement only one set of rails must be crossed. The new plan, as agreed upon yesterday, is reported as satisfactory to all parties concerned.

There were present at the meeting B. F. Dillingham, L. A. Thurston and E. E. Paxton of the Hilo Railway and Colonel Jones and Mr. Gehr for the Kohala road.

#### Late Coast Shipping News.

The transport Egbert has been sold to the Dollar S. S. Company for \$60,000. The schooner W. H. Marston arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on Oct. 14.

The Oregonian sailed on Oct. 12 from San Francisco for Seattle to load for Honolulu.

The S. S. Nebraskan arrived at San Francisco on Oct. 11, just 65 days from New York.

The barkentine Archer, 20 days from Honolulu with 12,623 bags sugar, arrived in San Francisco Oct. 13.

Second Officer Blinks of the Coptic has gone to England to marry. H. Y. Sullivan succeeds him.



## BRIGHT SUGAR OUTLOOK

### Hackfeld Returned From Europe Yesterday.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"I believe that the prospects for better prices for sugar are very encouraging, and that Hawaii may soon again see a return of its former prosperity," said J. F. Hackfeld to the Advertiser after arriving by the steamer Sierra yesterday. Mr. Hackfeld has been away from the islands for about six months, and during his stay in Germany he made a careful study of conditions which affect the sugar market with the result that he returns jubilant over the prospects of island prosperity. Mr. Hackfeld is in the best of health and spirits.

"During my absence," he said, "I have given a good deal of thought to the sugar situation and I believe that the worst commercial depression ever experienced by Hawaii is now passed, and that we may look forward to better prices for sugar in the near future."

"The weather," said Mr. Hackfeld, in speaking of the situation in Germany, "has been very cold and disagreeable there and in other parts of Europe, whereby the growth of beets has been much retarded. From reports received by me, I learn that the weather has shown no improvement during September and October, consequently Mr. Licht, the well-known sugar expert of Magdeburg, has estimated the shortage of the present beet crop in Europe, against last year, from 1,000,000 tons to 1,500,000 tons, with the probability that the shortage will be nearer the latter amount. Any shortage over 1,000,000 tons will go to reduce the surplus of last year of about 1,000,000 tons, and considering the constantly increasing consumption of sugar, it will be seen that the sugar market has every prospect of getting back to normal conditions very soon."

"The present conditions are clearly demonstrated," continued Mr. Hackfeld, "by the quotations for beet sugar in the London market during the past four weeks. On the 16th of September beets were quoted at 6s; on September 17, 6s 1/2d; September 20, 6s 3/4d; September 22, 6s 23/4d; September 23, 6s 3d; September 25, 6s 43/4d; September 26, 6s 3d; September 29, 6s 43/4d; October 2, 6s 43/4d; October 3, 7s 23/4d; October 4, 7s; October 7 to 15, 7s 13/4d; October 16, 7s 3d. You will notice by these figures that beets rose on one day, on October 3, from 6s 43/4d to 7s 23/4d, and that the price has steadily kept up, rising on October 16, when the steamer Sierra left San Francisco, to 7s 3d, which is equal to about 3 8-10 cents per pound for 96 degrees in New York."

"As the American Sugar Refining Company has lately been in receipt of large shipments of sugar, previously purchased, it did not need to buy any sugar in the New York market; thus the basis for our sugars has remained at 4.375 cents until October 14, when a sale was made at 3 1/2 cents. As the holders of sugar in New York are asking higher prices, the next sale will no doubt be made at a higher rate."

"Another question which has an important bearing on the future sugar market is the convention agreed to and accepted by the governments of England, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, at Brussels, which provides that all sugar bounties now paid on sugar by any of the governments named shall be abolished from and after September 1, 1933, and that after said date the difference between the tariff and the internal revenue on sugar in the respective countries shall not be more than six francs per 100 kilo."

"This provision has already been ratified by the German Reichstag and the Belgian legislature, and is expected to pass the legislative bodies of Austria, France and the Netherlands during this or next month. There is no doubt that this convention will go into force on September 1, next, and to show what an important bearing it is bound to have on the price of sugar in the world's markets, I will give as an illustration the condition under which German beet growers are working at present, and how they will be affected by the enforcement of the Brussels convention. The tariff on sugar in Germany amounts at present to about \$86 per ton of 2,000 pounds English, and the internal revenue collected by the government on all sugars sold for consumption in Germany to about \$13 per ton; figuring the actual cost of refined sugars at about \$50 per ton, sugar can be sold in Germany at \$136 per ton before any foreign competition may be feared. To get the full benefit of these conditions, the so-called Sugar Cartel was formed some years ago. This is a combination of all the sugar manufacturers in Germany, formed with the object of keeping the price for domestic sales as high as possible, for the purpose of realizing the above profit on such sales of about \$43 per ton of 2,000. Accepting the annual German sugar consumption at say 800,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each, this means a profit of about \$34,400,000. The bounty paid at present amounts to about \$5.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds English, which, allowed on about 1,200,000 tons of sugar exported from Germany, amounts to \$6,600,000 per annum, or a grand total of \$41,000,000 protection secured to the sugar manufacturers by government legislation.

"Under the terms of the Brussels convention all bounties will be abol-

## BOYD RETURNS TO ANSWER CHARGES

### Explains the Three Thousand Dollar Transaction With T. H. Davies & Co.

James H. Boyd, superintendent of public works, returned on the Sierra from San Francisco yesterday. In a conference with Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, Mr. Boyd agreed that the latter should continue in charge of his office for the present and until Colonel Boyd explains the charges which he expects will be made against his administration of the office of Superintendent of the department of public works.

In addition to the \$3,000 Davies transaction, Mr. Boyd has been asked to explain other details in connection with his office, all of which he has promised to do. A partial explanation was made yesterday, and this is to be followed up by detailed examination of the books by Mr. Boyd and Mr. Cooper together.

In an interview Superintendent Boyd stated that the \$3,000 he received from Davies & Company is on special deposit with him, and he announces his readiness to turn it over to the Hilo road board whenever required.

The following letters, sent to Superintendent Boyd and Secretary Cooper, were given out by Governor Dole yesterday, and explain the present status of the matter, officially:

Oct. 1st, 1932.  
Mr. James H. Boyd, Care of Mrs. W. L. Grieve, Oakland, Cal.  
Sir:—It is necessary that you should return to Honolulu by the first opportunity. Please observe this request.

Very respectfully,  
SANFORD B. DOLE,  
Governor T. H.

Oct. 21st, 1932.

Mr. Henry E. Cooper.  
Sir:—Referring to my letter of October 1st, requesting "you to assume and discharge the duties and exercise the powers of the Superintendent of Public Works, as my agent and personal representative during my pleasure and the absence of Mr. James H. Boyd from the Territory," I now request you to continue to exercise such authority and discharge such duties until further notice, even though Mr. James H. Boyd shall in the meantime return to the Territory.

Very respectfully,  
SANFORD B. DOLE.

Oct. 21st, 1932.

Mr. James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H.  
Sir:—During your absence from the Territory matters have come to light in the Department of Public Works which in connection with the absence of the Treasurer, who was deputed by you to attend to your official duties, made it necessary for me to take charge of the work of the Department.

I have placed Mr. Henry E. Cooper in charge as my agent and personal representative to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the position of Superintendent of Public Works and have instituted an investigation of the accounts of the Department, which investigation is not yet completed and which has developed some matters affecting your management of the office requiring an explanation from you.

Pending such investigation and explanation, I deem it my duty, in the public interests to retain charge of the office and have authorized Mr. Cooper to continue to exercise the powers and discharge the duties appertaining to the Superintendent of Public Works until further notice.

I request and require you to abstain from the time being from all interference with Mr. Cooper in his exercise of such authority and desire you to meet me at the executive chambers as soon as may be, that you may hear the matters referred to affecting your administration of the office, and requiring explanation, as aforesaid.

Very respectfully,  
SANFORD B. DOLE.

"The status of these letters continues for the present," said Governor Dole yesterday afternoon, after his talk with Superintendent Boyd. "Mr. Boyd has here today and made some explanations."

"Were the explanations satisfactory?" the governor was asked.

"I do not wish to say anything further at present. There will be more within a day or two, when Mr. Boyd promises to make his explanations in detail, and more explicit. For the present, Mr. Cooper will continue in charge of the office."

Secretary Cooper had nothing to add to the statement of the executive. He said he was still in charge of the office, acting under the instructions of the governor. "I expect Mr. Boyd down tomorrow to go over the books and accounts," said Mr. Cooper. "As to any explanations made at the conference, you must see the governor. I do not think it should be given out piecemeal. Mr. Boyd is entitled to make his explanations as a whole, and it is not fair to take one fact and probably distort it out of its true importance. When the investigation has been completed, and Colonel Boyd has been given an opportunity to be heard, then the entire matter will probably be given out."

"I am just as anxious for an investigation of my office as the governor and officials are to investigate," said Superintendent Boyd yesterday evening. "I was with the governor and Secretary Cooper only a short time today—probably half an hour, and did not finish. The governor requested that Mr. Cooper continue in charge until the investigation is completed. That arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to me and is the best for all parties. Mr. Cooper is acquainted with the workings of the department and able to continue in charge until everything has been thoroughly looked into while I have just returned. I do not consider that I have been suspended, the governor has simply asked that the present arrangement continue and to this I have made no objection."

"I suppose charges, or a statement, will be made by the governor in regard to my administration of office as Superintendent of the Department of Public Works. There has been nothing specific as yet and until there is I, of course, cannot make any explanation. I

(Continued on Page 6.)



J. F. Hackfeld, who returned from a six months' absence on the Sierra yesterday, and has some interesting things to say concerning the sugar situation.

lished; furthermore, the German tariff on sugars will be about \$40.30 per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the internal revenue about \$30 per ton, thus granting the sugar manufacturers a protection of only about \$10.30 for sugar sold in Germany, or \$22.70 per ton less than formerly, in addition to the loss of bounty, or \$8,240,000 per annum instead of \$41,000,000 formerly received. The high protection at present enjoyed by the German sugar manufacturers enables them, of course, to sell their sugar in the London market below cost, as has now been the case during the last twelve months. The changed conditions under the Brussels convention will, however, not allow them to continue this practice without ruinous re-

sults and they will no doubt reduce the sowing of beets further next spring, as the next crop will have to be marketed under the new conditions, and as they are very anxious to receive normal prices again for their exports after September 1, 1933.

"The conditions in other European beet growing countries are very similar," continued Mr. Hackfeld. "After careful consideration of the foregoing facts, I believe that the prospects for better sugar prices are very encouraging. Should speculators get hold of the article we may see higher prices much sooner than expected. Higher prices of sugar mean, of course, a return of prosperity for the whole Territory."

## M'DUFFIE IS TO RETURN

### Special Officer Found No Trace of Wright.

Unless Special Officer Arthur McDuffie obtains a clue as to the whereabouts of absconder William H. Wright, a couple of days after the arrival of the Miowera at Vancouver or the freighter Nevada he will return to Honolulu without wasting more time there. High Sheriff Brown yesterday decided to send a letter to McDuffie by the first mail to the coast, either by the Miowera or by the Nevada, requesting him to return here at the earliest opportunity.

The High Sheriff received a report from McDuffie, who is now in San Francisco, to the effect that neither he nor the San Francisco police had been able to find a trace of Wright. Every avenue of escape had been watched closely but as Wright had had several days start of McDuffie, he had effectively covered his tracks.

McDuffie reports also that he had seen two people in San Francisco who had seen Wright after he is presumed to have left quarantine. One was a barber, and the other was a friend whom McDuffie had known in Honolulu. Both had met the former treasurer on a street in San Francisco but he had little to say to either. He seemed to be anxious to say as little to them as possible, and evinced a desire to part with their company. The two men described Wright to McDuffie as having no mustache. Before the Sierra sailed McDuffie obtained a report from Chief of Police Wittman of San Francisco to the effect that he felt certain Wright was not in San Francisco.

McDuffie's presumption is that Wright had fled to Mexico.

## CANARDS ABOUT THESE ISLANDS

Under the head of Suffering in Hawaii, the New York Sun publishes the following dispatch:

SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 5.—The News has received a communication from Hilo, Hawaii, signed by 500 Porto Ricans, who emigrated in 1901 to work on sugar plantations, begging for relief. They say that they are subjected to great cruelties. They do not get sufficient food, are whipped by overseers, and live like beasts.

When sick they are not sent to the hospital unless they pay for treatment. If they do not have the money for the hospital expenses they must go to prison for treatment, and then they are kept as prisoners for three months, being registered as having committed petit larceny. The signers add that complaints are useless as the people and the authorities are indifferent to their sufferings.

The communication has caused much indignation here. Mr. Degetau, the Porto Rican Commissioner at Washington, will ask the American government to send a commission to Hawaii to investigate the condition of the Porto Ricans there.

### British Cable Coming.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 15.—Acting Premier Sir J. G. Ward has confirmed the report that the plan of the New Zealand government for a submarine cable from Honolulu to Fanning island has been practically accepted.

SORE AND SWOLLEN JOINTS, sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## There is Happiness in Vigorous Health



Don't you want to feel the glow of new-born life in your blood and nerves, to feel the bubbling spirit of youth again? Don't you want to have a strong heart, courage, nerves of steel, self-confidence, strength, ambition, energy, grit and endurance? Don't you want to be rid of the "come and go" pains, the Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Varicose, Weak Back and the many other troubles that make life miserable? Then try

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

It gives lasting strength. Its cures are permanent, forever. Its touch is the touch of magnetism; it creates in a weakened body new life, strength, energy, courage, happiness and long life. It is Nature's Greatest Restorer, applied gently while you sleep. It will transform your weakened, pain-racked body into a paradise of health. Try it, you weak, debilitated man, you poor, weary and disheartened woman; feel the life blood warming your heart, the fire in your blood and the steel in your nerves. Let it cure you.

THE BEST ARGUMENT WHICH CAN BE OFFERED IN PRAISE OF A CURATIVE REMEDY IS THE WORD OF ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT AND SAYS, "IT CURED ME." HERE IS ONE OF 50,000 AND THE EVIDENCE OF THE OTHERS IS ON FILE AT MY OFFICE FOR ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED.

FREE TEST—I will be glad to give you a free test if you will call. Or I will send you my little book, with full information, sealed, free, if you will send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 905 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Never sold by Agents or DrugStores.

## Such a Comfort to You

if you are raising chickens, to have an Incubator that you can absolutely depend upon. One that is self regulating and which will stay at the same temperature all day and all night, without being watched.

## Cyphers Incubators

do this. All you have to do is to fill the lamp and trim the wick once a day. No work, big hatches, strong chicks if you use a Cyphers. For sale by

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.  
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

## Pure Brewing Methods

Are found at the Honolulu Brewery. There's new vigor and strength in every drop of

## Primo Lager

Not a bit of harm in a barrel. Order a case from the Brewery for home use. Telephone Main 341.

## Twine and Fish Line

SPECIAL IMPORTATION  
DIRECT FROM FACTORY  
IN THE NUTMEG STATE

## A Full Line of Bag Twine

## Fish Hooks

All Sizes, Tinned and Japanned. See Our Window.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Corner Merchant Street.



## THE HOME RULE LEGISLATURE.

The Home Rulers, in trying to apologize for the Legislature, say that they were thwarted by the Governor. It is an example of the fact that a poor excuse is better than none. Assuredly the Governor did not compel the legislature to withhold the money needed to carry out their own appropriation bills nor did he inspire them to spend three days wrangling over the spelling of the word "forty," or a week in debating the merits of a dog bill. When they took time needed for law-making in trying to get a private rebate from printing offices on jobs for the House and Senate and in seeking a subsidy for Wilcox, they did not visit the Governor with any responsibility for their acts. On the forty-third day of the session they had sent but seven bills to the Governor and some of these were glaringly unconstitutional. But during that time they had wasted a week denying the right of the Governor to sign his name without his title and in denying the right of Secretary Cooper even to sit among the legislative spectators. If there was any working time left over it was used in debating Mahoe's bill to fix the price of fish at ten cents a pound, in getting bumblebees at Nole's and in trying to repeal Federal laws. The Home Rule members, though having a two-thirds majority in the House and all but a two-thirds majority in the Senate, were everlastingly jabbering over something they did not understand or resting between heats. They were "long" on killing time. They evened evening sessions until the very last and shirked duty on Saturdays; and were always ready to take a few hours off for a luau or a drink, or a chat with Col. Mazuma. What part did the Governor have in that except to urge diligence in passing reasonable bills? All the thwarting he did was directed against follies or crimes.

The truth is that the Home Rulers deliberately wasted the first sixty days and the additional thirty days of the session in the hope that their neglect to pass revenue and other needed bills would compel the Executive to call an extra session of sixty days more. They wanted further time for the sake of the salaries and the perquisites. The ninety day vaudeville cost the taxpayers \$1000 per day; and a sixty day vaudeville would have netted the legislators \$60,000 more. The Governor balked at the \$60,000 demand, all honor to him, but that did not make him responsible for the fact that the people of the Territory got practically nothing back from the outlay of \$90,000.

The net result to the business interests of the legislative failure was a lowering of financial confidence and a touch of hard times. Money was shy of a Territory where the law-making processes were in the hands of knaves and ineptitudes; and it always will be shy under similar conditions. The legislative ticket of the Home Rule party this year is practically what it was two years ago and if it wins the history of the House and Senate in 1900 will repeat itself. The only way out is by the election of the Republican ticket.

## WILCOX AND THE LEPEERS.

There are over twelve hundred lepers in Louisiana alone and yet Wilcox says that the success of his bill would only bring three hundred alien lepers to Molokai, that being, in his opinion, the extent of the leper population of the United States.

In the old Northwest, where so many Scandinavians live, the leper population is believed to exceed the Wilcox estimate for the whole country.

If Molokai should go into Federal hands the chances are almost certain that every American leper would be deported there and the restraint put upon the white and native inmates would be marked by the rigid discipline of a military prison.

As to the segregation of the sexes that, as Senator Burton says, would come as a matter of course. Even if Wilcox opposed this measure, WHICH HE DID NOT DO WHEN THE COMMISSION WAS HERE, Congress would follow its own judgment about it and segregate as a matter of course.

Just now Wilcox is trying to allay the discontent of the lepers with soft words but he is careful not to pledge himself in writing to drop the Federal leper bill altogether.

## AS TO MCCARTHY.

C. J. McCarthy, candidate for the Legislature on the Home Rule ticket, yesterday denied that he had ever intimated in a speech that Gov. Dole and his administration were trying to exterminate the Hawaiians. The information came from a trustworthy Hawaiian who said he had heard the speech. Col. McCarthy it was who last August at Waverley Hall declared the time had come for all business men to combine against Wilcox in the interest of the business community, and who now, on the Wilcox ticket, is lauding the head of the ticket while appealing for votes for himself for member of the Legislature.

Even if Col. McCarthy occasionally remembers to forget what he said in an incendiary speech, about people on the other side, he certainly forgets to remember his previous views about his own people.

McCarthy is a pretty good man for Democrats and Home Rulers as well as Republicans to vote against.

Hawaii has been visited by a Pettigrew before, but it is not on record that he did it any harm.

## SUGAR CONSUMPTION.

The people of the United States now consume eight times as much sugar per capita as they did in the first quarter of the last century, four times as much as the average per capita during the decade ending with 1850, and twice as much as they did in any year prior to 1870. In the years immediately prior to 1825 the average consumption of sugar was about eight pounds per capita, in the decade 1840-50, about ten pounds per capita, in the years immediately prior to 1870 the average was about 16 1/2 pounds per capita (including the war years, in which the consumption was light), from 1870 to 1890 it averaged about forty pounds per capita, from 1890 to 1899 fifty pounds per capita; in 1891 the figure was sixty-six pounds per capita, and has ranged from sixty-two to sixty-eight pounds per capita since that time, the figure for 1900 being sixty-eight and four-tenths pounds.

This steady growth in the per capita consumption of sugar is shown by some figures, which the Bureau of Statistics will present in the next issue of its annual volume, the Statistical Abstract. The per capita consumption has been a matter of record during recent years, but it has not been before practicable to compare the per capita consumption of recent years with that of earlier years and to note the very rapid increase in the quantity consumed by each individual of the country.

This growth in the consumption of sugar is, evidently, not confined to the people of the United States. The increase seems to have been equally rapid in other parts of the world, judging from the figures of total production. Figures recently published by the Bureau of Statistics in its monograph, "The World's Sugar Production and Consumption," showed that the sugar production of the world was eight times as great in 1900 as in 1840, the figure for 1840 being 1,150,000 tons and that for 1900, 8,800,000 tons. This increase in production, and consequently in consumption, has come largely through the development of the beet sugar industry, which increased from a production of 50,000 tons in 1840 to 200,000 tons in 1850, 831,000 tons in 1870, 1,402,000 tons in 1880, 3,633,000 tons in 1890, and 5,550,000 tons in 1900. During the same time, cane sugar production increased from 1,100,000 tons in 1840 to 2,850,000 tons in 1900. Beets in 1840 supplied 4.35 per cent. of the total sugar product of the world; in 1850, they supplied 14.29 per cent.; in 1860, 20.43 per cent.; in 1870, 34.40 per cent.; in 1890, 63.70 per cent., and in 1900, 67.71 per cent.

The per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is greater than that of any other country, except the United Kingdom, in which the annual consumption ranges from eighty-five to ninety-one pounds per capita, against from sixty to sixty-eight pounds in the United States, the figure of consumption for 1900 in the United Kingdom being 91.6 pounds per capita.

The following table shows the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States and the principal European countries in 1900, the latest available year:

Countries.	Sugar Consumption Per Capita. Pounds.
United Kingdom	91.6
United States	68.2
Switzerland	60.3
Denmark	54.8
Sweden and Norway	53.2
France	57.0
Germany	53.9
Netherlands	52.5
Belgium	52.3
Austria-Hungary	47.6
Portugal and Madeira	44.7
Russia	44.0
Spain	40.6
Turkey	8.0
Roumania	7.8
Greece	7.2
Italy	6.1

Mr. Boyd has returned and his statements in answer to the questions propounded by the Governor, are awaited with interest by the island public. So far he has said nothing definite to the press, except that he will account for every cent of the Davies fund. As to other matters which the Governor has brought to his attention, Mr. Boyd withholds comment. Probably, in the course of a few days, he will have something to say. In the meantime his office will remain in charge of Secretary Cooper.

The evidence is strong that the B. H. Wright envelope contains a great many I O U's given by Home Rulers who got money for campaign expenses. If those who gave out the money will protect Mr. Wright by their testimony when the case comes to trial, the I O U's will never see the light; if not they will be spread on the records of the court. The envelope and its contents are now, or were recently, in the possession of his lawyers and have been shown to two or three people.

There seems to be no doubt that a loop of the British cable will be brought to Honolulu. The acting premier of New Zealand states that the plan has been practically accepted. It will not be long, therefore, before Honolulu will be in telegraphic touch with the United States, Canada, Australia and with Asia through the Philippines. After the famine will come the feast.

By straining a point about bail Judge Gear permitted George Davis' client, B. H. Wright, to go free. This was precisely what was to be expected of Gear, but in this instance the Success to Crime Jurist reckoned without his host. A new charge of embezzlement was promptly filed and Wright will be arraigned on it in Judge Wilcox's court this morning.

Senator Mitchell as chairman of the visiting commission probably knows who sent it here, Wilcox to the contrary notwithstanding. Wilcox may have wanted a commission, but his influence in the Senate was even less than it was in the House where it amounted to a cipher and a bad smell.

Col. McCarthy made another speech last night in which he attacked the "Dole oligarchy." Is this the same oligarchy that Mr. McCarthy took an oath to support and has been carrying a sword for these many years? If so isn't he rather late in breaking away from it?

## PEACE WITH HONOR.

The hopes of the mainland Democracy that the coal strike would go on until after election and so make effective the "empty coal scuttle" issue, have been dashed by the success of the President's negotiations. The great strike has now been practically concluded on terms that are satisfactory to both sides. The production of coal has doubtless by this time been resumed and as retail prices fell in anticipation of it the suffering of the people has been somewhat relieved. Happily no cold snap occurred up to the 16th of October when our advices closed, to cause any extraordinary draft upon the limited supply of coal remaining.

The President must have gained great prestige by his part in the negotiation. Though an invalid under the surgeon's knife, he has applied himself in a characteristic way to a solution of the troubles. What seemed to be an irreconcilable conflict he has easily assuaged and what the Democrats exultantly called an impasse between capital and labor, he has levelled by his diplomacy. The simplicity of it all evoked surprised comment in Europe; the immense utility of it receives general applause at home.

We may now anticipate no serious trouble in the Congressional elections. Before the strike, a Republican victory was as good as won; but when the row was at its height the loss of several Republican seats was expected by Republicans themselves. But the reaction which the President has brought about ought to restore things as they were and make a Republican victory certain at the November polls.

Little can be expected of the coast police in the matter of finding Treasurer Wright, without the stimulus of a reward. If a thousand dollars were "in it," somebody would spot Wright without much delay. Unfortunately the incidental fund, the pocket-money of the administration, does not permit of so liberal a draft.

Wilcox goes on the principle of claiming everything. He says he has got Kauai, Maui and Hawaii, notwithstanding a mountain of proof to the contrary, and in a few days he will announce that he has pocketed Molokai. There is nothing like keeping up a cheerful spirit when everything is going wrong.

The Davis contention that one-third the amount stolen should be fixed for bail, would admirably suit the man who had taken \$15,000 and is satisfied to run away with \$10,000.

Hawaii is always as fortunate in its Senatorial enemies as it is in its Senatorial friends.

## SUGAR

San Francisco, Oct. 16, 1902.  
Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. T.:  
Dear Sirs—We last addressed you on the 15th inst.  
Sugar—We have received the following telegram from New York, dated October 15th:  
"No sales. Granulated unchanged. Beets, 7-24."  
Basis for 96 degrees Centrifugals in New York therefore remains at 3.50c; San Francisco, 3.125c.  
Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

## PREFERENTIAL COLONIAL TRADE

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—A resolution adopted by the National Union of Conservative Associations in favor of preferential trade with the colonies is a significant political incident, cables the London correspondent of the Tribune. Sir Howard Vincent, who proposed it, is an old time protectionist, and his opposition to free trade has taken various forms. His conversion to the Canadian policy of preferential trade is not of recent date, for he supported it as long ago as 1887, when the Oxford conference was held. A representative body of delegates from Conservative Association has now accepted a resolution presented by him embodying the principle that new sources of revenue can be found by taxing articles competing with the home trade and urging the government to carry out a policy of preferential trade between all parts of the British empire. The ministers do not lack employment in defending the education bill, and are not likely to act prematurely upon Sir Howard Vincent's resolution.

## THE LAW REVIEW SCORES HILO JUDGE

The September-October number of the "American Law Review," published in St. Louis, thus comments on Judge Little's recent decision holding that the Hawaiian Stamp Act is contrary to the Constitution of the United States: "If we were asked to state on what 'ground' the learned Judge based his conclusion, we should hardly be able to answer with becoming gravity, but would rather be inclined to say, 'Here in Hilo.'"

After quoting some of Judge Little's grandiloquent language and giving the result of the Judge's cogitations that the Territory "has no power to impede, retard or attempt to control the operations of Congress," and strongly intimating that probably the Stamp Act is all right, the editor concludes by saying: "If this Stamp Act is unconstitutional, as being in derogation of the Constitution of the United States—assuming that Constitution to be in force in Hawaii—this opinion falls to show it, but it does contain a vivid illustration of the kind of judges that may be imposed by federal appointment upon a helpless and long suffering people."

## LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Sixteen boxes of beneficial insects and seeds from Mexico were received yesterday at the Agricultural office from Prof. Koehne. They are being well cared for by Prof. Perkins.

The plans for the entire line of the Kohala-Hilo railway were approved by Secretary Cooper yesterday. The contract provides that the work must be completed within two years and six months from date.

The two Chinese charged with counterfeiting were discharged yesterday afternoon by Commissioner Gill. The alleged counterfeit coins it will be remembered were reported by the Treasury experts to be good and lawful coin.

The Commissioner of Agriculture received by the Sierra two hundred fresh ginseng roots from the Joplin ginseng farm, Missouri. They have been turned over to Forester Haughts, who will use great care in propagating them in Nuuanu valley.

The Four Track News, organ of the New York Central Railroad, says: "Now that the Stars and Stripes float over Hawaii and Alaska, the American can find any sort of climate or condition he may seek without going away from home."

H. J. Crocker, who is now here on a visit, is said to possess one of the finest and most complete collections of Hawaiian stamps in the world. He values his collection at \$25,000, and has nearly every variety issued by the various forms of Hawaiian government.

NO OPIUM IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.—Many cough cures contain opium. The effect of this drug is to diminish secretion of the mucus, and the relief afforded is only temporary. As soon as the effect of the opium passes off, the malady returns in a more severe form. The system is also weakened and rendered more susceptible to cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain opium in any form. It affords relief and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## CHILD'S MEDICINE—WHY?

Because Scott's Emulsion relieves such an extraordinary variety of children's diseases all the way from slight colds to the serious hip disease.

Because Scott's Emulsion is as harmless as milk. Well borne even by the delicate stomachs of babies.

Because children respond so quickly to its action. A medicine peculiarly suited to their sensitive nature. It is wonderful how rapidly delicate children improve in every way while taking Scott's Emulsion. Because children like the taste. Most of them like Scott's Emulsion at once. The rest soon learn to like it. Little daily doses bring the results.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

## Auction Sale of Delinquent Sugar Stock.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 45 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at Public Auction by order of the Treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olai Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the 22nd assessment due August 21, 1902, and delinquent October 21, 1902, with interest and advertising expenses is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald Building, Honolulu:

Certificate Name, Number of Shares.  
376—L. K. Kentwell ..... 33  
401—Wong Gow ..... 13  
529—Wong Tow ..... 7  
583—R. W. Sharpe ..... 67  
725—L. M. Baldwin ..... 50  
947—Eugene Lyman ..... 100  
1025—Lewis S. Gear ..... 25  
1267—W. L. Howard, Trustee ..... 10  
1572-1579-1648, Mrs. M. F. Scott, 100-50-100  
1909—Robert Murray ..... 10  
1925—M. F. Scott ..... 48  
1948—J. W. Givens ..... 25  
1949—Ida Givens ..... 25  
2022—H. C. Austin ..... 10  
1662—H. C. Davis ..... 100  
1269—H. Macmillan ..... 100  
Honolulu, October 22, 1902.  
ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION. This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Haged, Koenig, Koenig, Velpaud, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed. THERAPION No. 1 maintains the world-renowned and well-merited reputation for derangement of the kidneys, pains in the back, and kidney ailments, affording prompt relief where other remedies have been powerless. THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, erysipelas, skin diseases, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been the means of a simple, speedy, and successful cure. It is the best preparation for the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisons from the body. THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of overwork, worry, overcare, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to those suffering from the enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates. THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In ordering state which of the three numbers is required, and enclose the stamp. THERAPION appears on the British Government Stamp (on white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

## Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, snoring and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Lono, California Junction, Iowa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, etc., removes all its effects and builds up the whole system

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 6,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks ..... 8,800,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,800,000  
Total reichsmarks ..... 44,600,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

## Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

## Wm. G. Irwin &amp; Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

## AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Williams of Madagascari (General Insurance Company), Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

## Humburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

## Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to

the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same

may be had in a few days

from the

**Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.**

## The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL ..... \$500,000.00 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke ..... President C. H. Jones ..... Vice President

P. C. Cooke ..... Cashier F. C. Atherton ..... Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

## SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application. Judd Building, Fort Street.

**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** ARE WARRANTED PAIN IN THE BACK, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 64 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.



# WOULD SHIFT BURDEN

## Defense Apparent In Tanbara Case.

The jury in the case of Tanbara Gisa-buro was sworn before ten o'clock yesterday morning and the greater part of the day was spent by the defense in an attempt to shift the responsibility for the murder of Captain Jacobson to the shoulders of S. Oto, the Japanese cook. This was the line adopted in the cross-examination, the defense seeking to draw out admissions from the cook of a statement said to have been made in the presence of Chester Doyle, in which Tanbara was advised not to implicate Oto.

The day had quite a sensational ending, Judge Estee ordering Oto, the cook, to appear next Thursday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The order was made because of Oto's refusal to answer and evasion of questions put to him both by the Court and the attorneys.

As on the preliminary examination the cook was a bad witness, and rarely answered a question directly. At times it was necessary to repeat a question half a dozen times, and the witness was warned that he should be more careful. Questions were put to him by Judge Estee also, which were productive of no better results, and the Court was finally compelled to give up the examination in disgust. At the conclusion of the cross-examination Judge Estee instructed the interpreter to notify Oto "to appear one week from today to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and then refusing to answer questions and evading others; in that way obstructing the course of justice." Oto seemed not much concerned when the words of the Court were interpreted to him.

Attorney Thompson exercised his remaining four peremptory challenges yesterday morning by excusing C. A. Hall, A. W. Meyer, Ed. Towse and Richard Davenport. This left the jury which was finally sworn to try the case composed of the following men:

W. H. Wilkinson, T. H. Hughes, C. H. Brown, M. J. Bissell, E. B. Friel, J. MacDonald, Jonathan Shaw, W. F. Sabin, J. P. Winne, W. T. Schmidt, W. O. Atwater, L. E. C. Parish.

United States Attorney Breckons made his opening statement to the jury immediately. He first said he would prove the jurisdiction of the court by the fact that the Fred J. Wood was an American vessel and the crime was committed on the high seas. He then referred to the evidence which he said would show that the murder was committed by the defendant with a knife, which was taken from his hand by force.

H. E. Thayer, the first witness, said he was secretary of the E. K. Wood Lumber Co., which had a one-eighth interest in the Fred J. Wood, and he testified that the vessel had an American register. F. J. Church identified photographs of the vessel taken by himself, showing where the captain's body was found. Captain U. S. G. White testified as to an examination of the vessel, and Dr. Holt testified as to the wound found by him upon Captain Jacobson's body. He said such a stab would cause instant death, and the captain could not have lived five seconds after the wound in the groin had been inflicted.

S. Oto was the first important witness. He is the Japanese cook who was accused by the cabin boy at the first hearing of being guilty of the murder. His story differed very little from that told at the first hearing. He was just as slow to answer, however, and often evaded the question entirely. He testified that the cabin boy was drunk and he had had trouble with the captain. He said that he had seen the stabbing and tried to separate the captain and the boy, though he was unable to do so, and he then called for help. On cross-examination the witness said that Gisa-buro was not drunk but only sea sick. He was questioned at length by Mr. Thompson as to his trouble with the captain over the cooking, and "sweet soup," and denied that the captain had accused him of making away with rice. Oto was questioned also as to the disposition of his shirt, the intention being that he had thrown it away because it had blood upon it.

Concluding his cross-examination, Mr. Thompson asked regarding a conversation on the launch on the day the Wood came into port with the murdered captain on board. Oto admitted that he had talked with Tanbara on the steamboat where there were a lot of passengers.

"Did you say to Tanbara at that time, 'When we have trial you say you kill today or tomorrow, and when I confess you go free?'" asked the attorney. Objection was made to the question as unimpeachable, but the witness replied: "I didn't say any foolish thing like that."

"Did you not say to the defendant not to talk at the trial and you would see him through?"

"I never said anything like that," was the response.

The questions put to the defendant hear upon admissions said to have been

made by him in the boat in Japanese, which Chester Doyle heard.

The examination closed at four o'clock, Oto's testimony having been concluded. The government still has a number of witnesses. All the matters and a number of officials will be called today. The prosecution may be completed tonight or tomorrow morning.

At the request of one of the jurors, Marshal Hendry was ordered to bring a barber into the jury room at the hotel and shave all the jurors at their own expense if desired.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Chicago's registration has decreased 62,954.

Mrs. Langtry will tour America once more.

Bon Mot was first in the Los Angeles Derby.

Forty horses were burned to death in a New York fire.

Russell Sage may retire from business owing to ill health.

A balloon car fell near Paris and the two occupants were killed.

The American Generals in England are showered with invitations.

President Palma denies that Cuba is ungrateful to the United States.

Fire destroyed the town of Klamath, Cal., the loss reaching \$600,000.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of California reports a most prosperous year.

President Roosevelt will urge provision for a permanent tariff commission.

The Transvaal promises to exceed its former gold output of \$100,000,000 per year.

Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania has been chosen head of the Grand Army.

Sir John George Bourinet, clerk of the Canadian Commons for 22 years, is dead.

Richard Mansfield has made a great hit as Brutus in a revival of "Julius Caesar."

A nephew of the Duke of Portland has married a Russian emigrant in Canada.

Counterfeit American silver dollars are being made in China and circulated in Manila.

The will of the late Levi Strauss of San Francisco makes special bequests of \$1,667,500.

Jockey Kelf and Henry have been ruled off all French tracks for alleged throwing of races.

Governor Sanguin of the northern district of Lower California has been removed from office.

The New Orleans car strike has been settled, the union agreeing to the Governor's ultimatum.

President Roosevelt took a long drive in Washington on Oct. 12. His condition is satisfactory.

Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have visited and inspected the British army camp at Aldershot.

Ex-President Cleveland declares that a revision of the tariff is the best campaign cry for democracy.

An alleged child of Charles Fair has turned up at San Francisco and there may be a long litigation.

Commander W. E. Sewell has been ordered to proceed to Guam to relieve Schroeder as commandant.

New England men have formed the Chartered Company of Lower California with \$10,000,000 capital.

Anti-Semites caused trouble in an Austrian town during election and the troops were called to quell the riot.

The attempt of the Pressmen's Union to prevent the issue of the November magazines in New York has failed.

The Colombian revolutionist gunboat Padilla is at Punta Arenas looking for the new government cruiser Bogota.

An oil company, with Mr. Cudaby at the head, will spend \$2,000,000 in developing two leased sections of Oklahoma.

A box containing \$50,000 was stolen from the strong room of the steamer Zafiro between Hongkong and Manila.

Colombian revolutionists were routed by the Government forces at La Cienega and Uribe-Uribe was driven back.

Rev. Chas. H. Robinson has been appointed Dean of Westminster in succession to Rev. Granville Bradley, resigned.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine is meeting with much enthusiasm in the meetings he is holding throughout California.

Emperor William has bestowed the decoration of the Prussian Royal Order of the Crown on Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer.

The Macedonian insurrection is growing, and Gen. Zontoff, president of the Macedonian Committee, has escaped from prison.

The Sultan of Bacoled, Mindanao, has rejected the friendly overtures of Gen. Sumner in a defiant letter. He desires war forthwith.

Fredk. Goodall, R. A., the artist, is dangerously ill and his effects are to be sold at auction.

M. d'Ormescheville, who was the prosecuting counsel at the first trial of Dreyfus, has been relieved of his functions with the army.

Count Esterhazy's retirement from the Order of Jesuits was occasioned by a love affair with a French woman whom he has since married.

The Arbitration Court in the Pious fund, at the Hague, has decided that Mexico must pay the United States \$1,460,682, and \$45,950 each year.

President Castro of Venezuela is in the field and the seat of government is on wheels, no one knows where. A victory over revolutionists is reported.

The Warner Ranch Indians in Southern California, who were once looked after spiritually by Bishop Bestwick, are to be moved to a new location.

Slam's crown prince is being entertained in Washington. A banquet was given for him by the Siamese minister at which Secretaries Hay and Root were present.

CATARH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the disease, and cures the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and grocers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# NOVEL KIND OF FEASTS

Happy-go-Lucky South Sea Islanders at Kalihl Detention Camp.

A happy crowd of people constituting the South Sea Islanders occupy one portion of the Kalihl Detention Camp, and they have recently inaugurated a novel way of getting up what they call a feast. These feasts are held once a week and at times as many as sixty or seventy people, South Sea Islanders and native Hawaiians, attend them. The feast starts in the open air at about three o'clock every Saturday afternoon, and keeps up in varying ways until Monday morning, when the feasters return to their work of fishing and making hats.

Out at the island camp they live in quite a happy-go-lucky manner. They have good buildings to preserve them from the elements but the rooms contain little or no furniture. Numbers of people of both sexes live in the same room, sleep on mats, and in some cases on bare boards. The men of the camp spend their time fishing. Basket traps, three or four feet in length and a couple of feet in diameter, having a small opening for the fish to enter and arranged in such a way that once in a fish cannot get out again, are used by the fishermen. Numbers of these are placed in the shallow sea water near the camp, and allowed to rest there until fish are entrapped. Then the islanders put their catch in smaller baskets and sell them to Chinese fishermen who work the fish ponds out that way.

Through the Chinese the fish reach the Honolulu market. The South Sea men get considerable money in this way. They buy but little clothing, purchase but few provisions, live on fish, and spend the greater portion of their earnings on beer and gin. But each man manages to keep a dollar in his possession until the end of the week, when he throws it into the feast pool to be used in buying beer and gin and other things for the gathering.

The women carry out the same system as the men. They spend all of their time, when not sleeping, in making hats. These hats are sent to Honolulu on Saturday mornings, and peddled about from house to house. They bring anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five cents each. The agent, usually a native, who sells them must have a little profit, and the rest goes to the hat-makers, who spend a portion of it for cheap finery and the remainder of it for "booze." The women also have to have a dollar at the end of the week, or they will not be allowed to participate in the feast. As from fifty to seventy-five dollars are collected for these feasts one can easily imagine the large quantity of "wet goods" that the party gets.

Old and young gather around the feasting resort and there is considerable fun during the earlier part of the proceedings. A reporter chanced to come upon one of these parties at the detention camp. Everyone looked on in surprise when he approached and seemed to be offended at his presence.

"You want buy hat?" queried one old woman.

"No, I want feast," answered the reporter.

A young girl giggled but was promptly suppressed by an old man who sat beside her.

"You got five dollars?" asked a white haired old man, who seemed to be the leader of the party.

"No," said the reporter.

"Well, we say you much better go away."

The reporter did as he was bid, and was followed a few steps by a number of dogs that had been loafing around the feast waiting for bones that the feasters threw away from time to time.

But despite their feasts and drinking these natives give but little trouble. As fast as a feaster becomes too drunk to contribute at the affair others drag him away to a quiet place where he can sleep off the results of his carousal.

On the following day he can be seen drinking huge quantities of water and slowly moving off in a surly manner toward the fishing traps.

IN THE MATTER OF FORESTRY

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the head of the Forestry Bureau, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, who was expected to pass through Honolulu on his way to the Philippines, has gone there by way of Paris as he was in that city October 4th. His father gave a school of forestry to Yale University. Mr. Pinchot is known by many Honoluluans. Senator George Carter was his guest on his recent visit to Washington. In an interview while in Paris Mr. Pinchot said:

"There are fifty millions of acres of forest in the Philippines. These are dense tropical forests of hard wood. fit for cabinet purposes. The forests alone at the lowest calculation are worth five hundred million dollars. They help to make the islands even a better acquisition than Alaska. Those who kick about the twenty millions paid to Spain for these islands know not what they say."

"The idea is to make use of these forests and yet to preserve them. They must be cut in such a way that they will reproduce themselves. Forestry enters so much into the climatic conditions and prosperity of a country that too much attention cannot be given to it. In France a man cannot cut down his own trees without the consent of the Government. Some of the oldest French legislation, dating back to the Roman occupation, deals with forestry."

"The idea is to look after the material interests of the Philippines, just as our three thousand school teachers are cultivating their intellectual domain. If the forests of a country be destroyed it is ruined. Americans are fully alive to this."

# BOARD OF EDUCATION

Changes Are Made in the Teaching Corps.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday morning plans for the new Reformatory were presented and discussed by the members.

A letter was read from Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture at Washington regarding the establishment of an agricultural school in Honolulu in which he says:

"Without doubt institutions for agricultural education should be established in Hawaii as soon as practicable. It is, however, a question well worth considering whether an agricultural institution of college grade is at present needed in Hawaii. Experience under similar conditions elsewhere would seem to indicate that it would be better to establish agricultural schools of secondary grade in which along with the studies ordinarily pursued in high schools a considerable amount of instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture may be given. Such schools should have farms well equipped with live stock and farm machinery, and instruction in agriculture should be along practical lines, with special reference to local and agricultural needs. The principals of such schools should be men trained in our agricultural colleges and in thorough sympathy with industrial education."

A letter was received from Mrs. L. C. Lyman, Josephine Deyo and C. C. Kennedy of Hilo petitioning for a kindergarten school at Waialeale. There being no appropriation for the purpose, it was decided to ask the legislature for the necessary funds.

Leave of absence was granted to Mrs. Hane, Mrs. Amalu and J. K. Burket. The following report on changes in the teaching corps was approved:

Mrs. Ellen Kenway transferred from Puhukula to Waikiki without change of salary.

Mrs. W. M. Minton appointed to Puhukula in place of Mrs. Kenway, transferred.

Miss Mary Pickard appointed teacher of the Kamaea school.

Miss Mary Enos appointed a pupil teacher at Hakalua.

Miss Anna M. Cook transferred from Hilo to Honolulu without change of salary, vice Miss Maud Woods, resigned.

Mrs. Laniana McKenzie appointed to Makapuu, vice Miss Amy Van Deerin, resigned.

W. J. E. Payne appointed to Kukuihaele, vice Miss Bernice Pease, transferred to Kamalo, vice Miss Theresa McCortland.

Miss Bernice Pease transferred from Kukuihaele to Kamalo, without change of salary.

Miss B. K. Mahlum transferred from Olua to Waimea, Kauai, without change of salary, vice Miss Quint, who failed to return.

On the recommendation of Normal Inspector King Chas. Kelikahuna of the Pelekunu school is dropped from the service and Miss Emma Kane takes his place.

Miss Lizzie Auhai, a new teacher on the force, appointed to the Kamaea school, Puna.

Miss Mabel Hansen, a new teacher on the force, appointed principal of the 12 miles school, Puna.

Mrs. Mattie Wakefield, a new teacher on the force, appointed assistant in the 12 miles school.

Miss L. M. Carpenter, a new teacher on the force, appointed an assistant in the Olua school in place of Miss Mahlum, transferred.

CORPSE STOOD UP IN THE WATER

Yesterday was a dull day on the waterfront. It was natural that old salts should gather idly wherever there were chairs, and three such gathered at one place and talked of the days when clipper ships were running to Hawaii. The talk turned to deaths at sea, as many people who were bound here for their health in the early days died on the passage.

"That reminds me," said one, "of the most terrible experience I have ever experienced during nearly a half a century of life on the sea. I was master of a ship making a voyage around Cape Horn many years ago. I forget the exact date. We got something of a gale after rounding the Horn and were chasing it out with the wind coming straight over our stern. Things were pretty lively and during a few seas we took over a deck house got loose from its lashings and jammed the carpenter up against a mast. It was some time before we could get the poor fellow out and then we found that the life had been practically crushed out of him. We took him to the cabin and made him as comfortable as possible but he died. He was so badly crushed that we could not keep him more than the time required to fix a canvas suit for him. We could not brave the ship to because of the gale, and so had to drop the body over the stern. Well, there must have been a great amount of air in his suit, for the body and the canvas suit were blown to pieces. We did not get a new suit until we were in the water and when we dropped it into the water it could not sink and simply stood half way out of the water, looking about

# TO HAVE TORCH AND ORATOR

meetings as far as Waikane. They report that there is growing enthusiasm among the Hawaiian Republicans, and an opening of the eyes of those who are Home Rulers. There will be a largely increased vote in every precinct clear down to Lale, and the chances are that the Republicans, instead of being in a great minority, as they were two years ago, will split the vote evenly, or even have slight majorities everywhere.

HE VOTED FOR LINCOLN.

Mr. Louis Becke, who lives in Nuanu valley, voted for Lincoln in 1860. At the time he lived in Phoenixtown, Oregon, ten miles from Jacksonville. Mr. Becke puts in his claim as one of the oldest voters in Hawaii.

WAIKIKI VOTERS GATHER.

More than 100 voters gathered at Kamaea's at Waikiki to listen to Republican orators, and the interest shown in the meeting was so strongly in contrast to the meeting of Monday evening that the workers were greatly encouraged by the enthusiasm displayed.

Before the meeting was called to order the quartette club of the Young Men's Republican Club entertained the audience with songs, among them being the one written by a blind leper.

The leper, which praises the Prince and the Republic party, as opposed to Wilcox. The leper of feeling prevailed throughout, and every point made by the speakers was applauded by the people who listened to every word uttered.

Robert N. Boyd was the chairman of the meeting and made the introductory speeches, opening by telling the people of the necessity for action on their part to redeem the Territory from the state into which it has fallen. He said that if the Queen could be induced to speak on political action at this time, she would tell the people to stand for the party which proposes to protect the interests of all. He presented W. W. Harris as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Harris began by telling of the treatment which is accorded to lepers in the United States, and told how Senator Burton spoke of treating the local unfortunates should they come under control of the Federal government.

Referring to the song written by the blind girl, he asked if the voters would fail to listen to her voice and send Wilcox back to Washington, and the crowd answered "No." He closed with an appeal to the people to vote for Kalamia-naole and the entire ticket of the Republican party.

A. F. Chillingworth spoke of the many failures of the Home Rulers which have resulted in the undoing of the business interests of the Territory. He said the Republican party was entitled to a trial by the people on the showing of their platform to every plank of which the candidates stood pledged. He spoke with force upon the city and county and the leper questions and aroused much enthusiasm when he said the best performance of duty to country would be made when the people defeated Wilcox.

In presenting L. L. McCandless, Boyd said that he was a man who had aloha for the Hawaiian people. When Wilcox was elected and needed money to get to Washington, the speaker borrowed for him \$400 from the candidate for the senate. McCandless said that the Home Rulers were constantly misleading the people when they told of the great strength of the Home Rule party. He called attention to the fact that it had been alleged that the northern end of the island was composed of 95 per cent Home Rulers. He said that was incorrect. The Home Rulers he said had continually misrepresented the state of affairs to the people, and lied constantly concerning their work. The extent of this misrepresentation he said was known to the people themselves and they will be defrauded the same way if they vote for the Home Rule candidates again. He pleaded with the people to come out of the darkness into the daylight.

Frank Andrade asked the people, "Do you want good government?" and when they answered "Yes," then he said, "Vote the Republican ticket." He went on to tell what the Home Rulers had not done, and wound up with an appeal for votes for the Prince and the entire Republican ticket.

B. H. Kelekolio, one of the Young Men's Republican Club orators, was at his best in ridiculing the Home Rulers. He said he was glad he was a citizen of a country which had its flag in every sea and every clime, for under it there was protection for everyone. He enlarged upon how great was the United States, and what a small part of it all was Wilcox. He said the failures of Wilcox were due to the fact that God was not on his side, for the very man who began the cry of "Kill the snake" two years ago was no more, but the men whom he attacked still lived.

Joseph Kumalae read the letter from Kalamia-naole which Judge Kaunika approved, and then made a strong appeal for the people to vote for the Prince and against the return of Wilcox. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Queen, for the Prince and for the Republican party.

HOME RULE MEETING.

There were large meetings of Home Rulers at the Maunali church and in Maunali valley last evening. The Home Rule candidates for various offices spoke.

The subscriptions obtained at the two meetings of the Christian Missionary Alliance in New York amounted to \$10,000.

# LEPROSY IN INDIA

Locate the Germ But Find No Remedy.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), October 15.—Dr. M. B. Carleton of Sabattin, near Ambalia City, India, one of the most widely known experts in the treatment of leprosy in the Indian Empire, is the guest of Frank W. Foote, accompanied by Mrs. Carleton and two children.

Dr. Carleton has been in India two years before the Sepoy mutiny, his parents having gone to that country as missionaries from Barrie, Vt., in 1854. When a young man, he was sent to the United States, where he studied medicine. He returned to India in 1881, and took up work among the lepers of India. He now has an asylum containing 100 lepers at Sabattin. In answer to questions, Dr. Carleton said:

"The last census shows that there are about 400,000 lepers in India. In the district where I live there are about 40 to each 1000 inhabitants. In some of the other districts, the proportion is much smaller."

"I now have about 100 patients, men and women, and a few children, in my compound. We have three Europeans now, one having died since I have been in America. He was a colleague of Mr. Foote, while he was in India ten years ago. He was at the asylum about four years."

"What is the average life of lepers after they contract the disease?"

AVERAGE LIFE OF THE LEPER.

"It differs with the kind of leprosy, of which there are two varieties. In one variety the disease attacks the arms and legs. The hands and arms, and also the feet and portions of the legs, have absolutely no feeling. Sufferers from this kind often live from 30 to 40 years. The other variety attacks the lungs. In these cases the lease of life is not usually over 10 years."

"What is the cause of leprosy?"

"We do not know; we have been seeking the cause. We have found the germ, but as yet have not been able to cultivate it. Neither have we found a germicide. The natives all go barefoot, and it is sometimes thought that the disease is contracted in the same manner as the bubonic plague, through the soles of the feet. Of this I have great doubt, as I have had charge of lepers for 20 years, have handled them, and am operating all the time when I am at home, removing pieces of bone and performing other necessary operations. To be sure, of late years since I have a family and I have had some precautions, such as washing my hands with disinfectants after operations, but I never have had the slightest symptoms. For this and other reasons I do not think that the germ enters the system through the skin. It seems to attack only people who are inclined to tuberculosis, but we have been unable, after long years of investigation, to ascertain the cause."

"Is your family with you at this leper settlement?" was asked.

"Certainly. Three of my children were born in the compound, not 300 feet from the leper house, and none of my family has ever had the slightest symptom of the disease, nor do I expect that either they or myself will ever have."

"Then this idea of a leper nurse bidding goodbye to the world is erroneous?"

LEPER NURSE NEEDN'T BID GOODBYE TO THE WORLD.

"That is simply nonsense. Why, at Marbehead the other day a man told me that he had been requested to ask whether it was quite safe for people to shake hands with me, in view of the fact that I have constant charge of an asylum of lepers. A healthy person not inclined to tuberculosis, will not contract the disease, even if in contact with it, as I am when at home. In fact, I am firmly convinced that if a healthy person should actually be inoculated with the germ of leprosy—which germ, as I say, we have found and have under observation—that person would not acquire the disease. During my long series of experiments, in the effort to find a germicide, I have frequently inoculated guinea pigs, rabbits and other animals. Not only do these not acquire the disease or any of its symptoms, but when an examination of the blood is made a few days later it is found that the white corpuscles of the blood have destroyed the germs. I am handling the germs constantly in my experiments."

"I am 46 years old, and I consider that I have 30 years of life left, according to the mortality tables of the actuaries. To be sure, we have the cholera and the bubonic plague there, and we have the cobra and the kerite in and around our compound, but, speaking with reference to danger from leprosy, I think my chances are for 30 years more of life, health and work."

Dr. Carleton is in the prime of life, and is the picture of health and robust manhood. He has the characteristic dark color of all white people who have lived long in India.

A colony of fifty families from Southern California are going to Australia to try farming.

The United States transport Sherman is still in quarantine at San Francisco because of cholera deaths on board.



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99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
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In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

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AGENTS.

**Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.**

## ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 1902, or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.  
Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.  
The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building, (Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.  
May 12, 1902. 2383

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.  
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing permanent cure.  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Skin Itch.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES  
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25c each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Beware of cheap imitations and substitutes. It is sometimes sold by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co. Ltd., England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

## CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes sold by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Co. Ltd., England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.**  
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

## SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR  
The Sui Plantation Company,  
The Waiwaka Agricultural Co., Ltd.,  
The Kohala Sugar Company,  
The Waiwaka Sugar Mill Company,  
The Puna Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company,  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump,  
Weston's Centrifugals,  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston,  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.,  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

A tornado which passed over Quincy, Illinois, did great damage, wrecking buildings, damaging crops and killing many men. There was also a terrible hailstorm in St. Louis.

The Geological Survey says the silver claims in South Valley are valuable.

## COAL STRIKE ABOUT OVER

### Important Words of President Mitchell.

NEW YORK, October 16.—A dispatch to the World from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says:

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers' Union, made the following announcement early today:

"I have received a telegram from President Roosevelt advising me of the appointment of his arbitration commission. The convention of miners can be held on Saturday at the latest and can decide to resume work on Monday."

One of the district presidents said: "The strike is as good as called off already. The convention will accept Mr. Mitchell's recommendations and will call off the strike."

President Mitchell was in conference after 3 o'clock with National Secretary Wilson and District Presidents Nichols and Fahy regarding his visit to the President.

After announcing the receipt of President Roosevelt's message giving the names of the arbitration commissioners, Mr. Mitchell was asked "Is it time now to offer congratulations?"

"If you think we deserve it," he said, "And now I am going to bed."

## THE FUEL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The fuel situation continues exceedingly troublesome in all parts of the country, not alone in its direct effect upon manufacturing operations, but also in its adverse moral effect upon business generally, says the Iron Age. In the Central West deliveries of coke are very unsatisfactory. From the Lehigh Valley comes the report that furnaces are now getting a little anthracite but the opinion prevails that in the most favorable case the manufacturing industries will not be taken care of until the domestic requirements are fairly well provided for. Fancy prices are being paid for coke for prompt delivery, and \$4 and upward has been paid for blast furnace coke well into next year, some furnaces covering on sales for distant delivery of pig.

But what, after all, most interests those who are consumers of coke is prices for next year. As yet this matter has not been settled, although the feeling is that an advance of \$1 to \$2.25 at oven Connellsville, seems certain, if, in fact, it is not considerably higher. It is understood that a sale of Bessemer pig iron for the second and third quarters of 1903, involving several hundred thousand tons, is kept pending until the question of coke prices is settled.

## COAL PRICES DECLINING.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Coal dealers, who have been speculating in cargoes of soft coal for future delivery, are reported as most panic stricken over the outlook for speedy resumption in the anthracite fields and a number of large lots have been dumped upon the market. Prices for bituminous have declined from around \$10 to \$5.50 a ton. Domestic sizes of anthracite still bring \$18 to \$20.

## MEXICO PAYS THE PIOUS FUND

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The State Department has given out the following statement in response to a telegram received from Mr. J. H. Ralston, United States agent at The Hague in reference to the Pious award:

"The opinion of the permanent Court of Arbitration declares that all parts of the judgment of the umpire of the mixed claims commission in 1875 concerning the debated points, explain and serve to render precise the sense and bearing of the decisionary order and determine the points now in dispute. This rule applies not only to ordinary tribunals but to arbitral sentences and to international arbitrations; that the convention of 1868 between the United States and Mexico accorded to the mixed claims commission and the umpire the right to determine their own jurisdiction; that there is identity of parties and subject matter in the present controversy and the arbitral sentence rendered in 1875; that Mexico conscientiously executed the former sentence; that it is in arrears for thirty-three annual installments since received; that the law of prescription cannot be applied to the present conflict; that the money in which payment of the annuity should be made in the absence of express stipulation must be that having currency in Mexico; that upon this point the former sentence, relating to execution and not to the bases to the right in litigation, had not the force of res judicata except for a term to which it had reference."

"The permanent court decided that the present claim was determined by the principle of res judicata; that conformably to the former sentence there should be paid by Mexico the sum demanded by the United States, \$1,420,682.67 in Mexican currency within the ensuing eight months; and further that Mexico should pay to the United States on February 2, 1901, and each following year the sum of \$12,500.00 in Mexican currency. The contents of the United States were sustained in every particular except that permission is virtually given to Mexico to pay in silver."

Attorney-General Knox at Pittsburgh, declared that Congress may yet improve the anti-trust law by amendments, and said the administration had done much to restrain unlawful trade combinations.

## INCOME TAX CASE SET FOR HEARING ON APPEAL

### Constitutionality of Law is Again Attacked in Higher Court—Hearing Will Be Had on November 10th.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

On application of both Attorney General Dole and Colonel Thomas Fitch the United States Court of Appeals at San Francisco has forwarded the income tax case upon its calendar and agreed to hear it upon November 10th, so that decision may be reached before any proceedings shall be instituted against delinquents. Alex. Robertson sailed on the Sonoma yesterday and will appear for the Territory at the argument. Assistant United States District Attorney Dunne, who is now in San Francisco, has been employed by parties interested there, and will appear for the tax payers; Colonel Fitch will not go to San Francisco, being kept here by important business, but he forwards an elaborate brief of seventy-one printed pages.

"This proceeding," says the brief for the appellants, "was instituted to enjoin the collection of the Hawaiian income tax; a demurrer was interposed upon the ground that complainants had an adequate remedy at law, and that the bill disclosed a want of equity. The lower court sustained the demurrer upon the former grounds; and, without affording complainants any opportunity to amend, summarily dismissed the bill outright, instead of 'without prejudice.' Hence this appeal."

"The bill was filed by some sixty or more of the leading merchants of Honolulu."

The bill alleges the invalidity of the income tax law, and avers that notwithstanding such invalidity, J. W. Pratt, collector, is threatening to collect the same, and if the complainants should pay they could not, if the law were afterwards declared unconstitutional, recover their money back, because "under the system of finances adopted and in use by the said defendant as 'treasurer' the moneys received from complainants would have been paid out to persons having demands on the treasury of the Hawaiian Territory; that the former and present expenditures of the Territory of Hawaii are largely in excess of its income; that there is now a large and constantly increasing deficit in said treasury, and the damage to complainants would be great and irreparable, amounting probably to a total loss to complainants of any sums so paid; and that all of the complainants herein have, as hereinbefore set forth, a common and general interest in the subject matter of this action and will be similarly affected by the results thereof, and, therefore, and in order to avoid a multiplicity of suits, complainants join herein."

To this bill the Territory demurred on the ground that no injunction ought to issue, because the complainants "have a full, complete and adequate remedy at law."

Judge Estee sustained the demurrer of the Territory, and concerning this demurrer, the counsel for the tax payers say: It is perfectly evident from the opinion of the court below that no attempt was made to pass upon the question of constitutional validity of this income tax law. It is also perfectly evident from that opinion that the case in the court below went off solely upon the point that the complainants have a complete and adequate remedy at law.

"An examination of the position taken by the lower court in sustaining this demurrer will reveal what our duty compels us to describe, but with great respect for the court below, as confusion of thought."

In the brief of counsel for tax payers many authorities are cited to sustain the position that "where the legal remedy is inadequate or incomplete, equity will grant relief against the collection of an invalid tax," and it is insisted that "to refuse relief in equity upon the ground that there is remedy at law, it must appear that the remedy at law is 'as practical and efficient to the ends of justice and its prompt administration as the remedy in equity.'"

It is claimed that Judge Estee was wrong in holding that no one of the complainants would be subjected to more than one suit upon a refusal to pay taxes, and therefore an injunction could not be obtained in order to prevent a multiplicity of suits, and the appellants quote Professor Pomeroy as saying:

"The weight of authority is simply overwhelming that the jurisdiction may and should be exercised either on behalf of a numerous body of separate claimants against a single party, or on behalf of a single party against such a numerous body, although there is no 'common title' nor 'community of right' or of 'interest.'"

Colonel Fitch concludes his argument by saying:

"Any decision of this court which shall fail to include an expression of its opinion as to the constitutionality of the Hawaiian income tax law will be measurably profitless, both to the appellants and to the respondent."

"The appellants will be satisfied to pay the tax without further resistance if, in the opinion of the judges of this court, the law inflicting it is constitutional, but until there shall be in some way an adjudication of that question by a federal court, they will resist payment."

"The appellants submit that the income tax law is void for want of uniformity; that it was enacted in brazen defiance of the Organic Act of Hawaii Territory, and of Section 8, Article I, and of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 14th amendments to the constitution of the United States, and that the void sections of it make invalid the entire law, for that it constitutes an entire scheme of taxation."

"The income tax law under consideration is marked by discriminating features which affect the whole law. It discriminates between those who receive an income of one thousand dollars and those who do not. It thus violates, by its arbitrary discrimination, the whole legislation. Hamilton says in one of his papers (The Continental): 'The genius of liberty reprobates everything arbitrary or discretionary in taxation. It enacts that every man, by a definite and general rule, should know what proportion of his property the state demands.' What ever liberty one may boast of in theory, it cannot exist in fact while (arbitrary) assessments continue. The legislation, in the discrimination it makes, is class legislation. Whenever a distinction is made in the burdens a law imposes, or in the benefits it confers on any citizens by reason of their birth or wealth or religion, it is class legislation, and leads inevitably to oppression and abuses, and to general unrest and disturbance in society. It was hoped and believed that the great amendments to the constitution which followed the late Civil War had rendered such legislation impossible for all future time."

"But the objectionable legislation reappears in the act under consideration. It is the same in essential character as that of the English income statute of 1691, which taxed Protestants at a certain rate, Catholics, as a class, at double the rate of Protestants, and Jews at another and separate rate."

"Section 2 of the Hawaiian income tax makes a discrimination in favor, not merely of public educational institutions conducted for the public good, but in favor of private schools, colleges, commercial colleges, fraternal benefit societies, and fire, life and marine insurance companies; all of which are conducted for private profit."

"Concerning similar exemptions in the income tax law of Congress, Mr. Justice Field says: 157 U. S. Rep. 595. 'If there were any doubt as to the intention of the states to make a grant of the right to impose indirect taxes, subject to the condition that such taxes shall be in all respects uniform and impartial, that doubt should be resolved in the interest of justice in favor of the tax payer.'"

"As many as were the discriminatory clauses in the income tax law of Congress, so ably criticised by Justice Field, there were other clauses; clauses which the Hawaiian legislature, in blind disregard of the fact that the income tax law of Congress had been declared void, proceeded to copy in the Hawaiian law."

"Section 3 of the Hawaiian law discriminates in favor of the man who, with his family, consumes the product of his field, orchard, dairy, and poultry yard and against the man who sells his potatoes, fruit, butter, eggs, and chickens."

"Section 4 makes discrimination between married men and bachelors; between wards living together and wards living separately; between families where the husband is the only breadwinner and families where both husband and wife earn an income."

"Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States provides that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law and Article 14 provides that no state shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws (and it will hardly be claimed that a territory has greater constitutional rights than a state)."

"Are not the discriminations hereinbefore created, each and all, in violation of the articles of the Constitution referred to? And did not Congress, in the Organic Act, limit the power of the Hawaiian legislature to the enactment of laws not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States?"

"When the Hawaiian legislature approached the task of providing for the enforcement of its income tax law it created measures more drastic than any ever proposed by Congress. The 4th, 5th and 6th amendments to the United States Constitution received some small consideration at the hands of the Congress but the Hawaiian legislature leaped defiantly, with both feet upon all Constitutional restrictions."

"Under the act of Congress, when a person refused to make a return to the collector, or was suspected by the collector of making a false return, it was the duty of that officer to make a return 'according to the best information he can obtain by the examination of such person or other evidence.'"

"Under the Hawaiian law, under similar circumstances, the assessor is given power to summon the person refusing to return, or suspected by the assessor of having made a false return, and bring his books and papers with him and compel him to give testimony under oath. Under the act of Congress, in case of neglect or refusal to make a return, 50 per cent. could be added to the tax as a penalty; and for a fraudulent return, 100 per cent."

"Under the act of Congress, the punishment for fraudulent return was confined to the money penalty. Under the Hawaiian law it is made a perjury."

"The essential difference between the laws is that under the act of Congress the collector cannot force the tax payer to appear as a witness or produce his books. Yet under Section 6 of the Hawaiian income tax law the assessor first demands of the supposed tax payer a statement under oath of his income. If, in the opinion of the assessor, the return of the tax payer is false or fraudulent, then without an oath or affirmation, without a warrant, without describing the books or papers required, the assessor summons his victim to appear before him and bring all his books and papers with him."

"There, without a jury, without a court, without a trial, without being confronted with the witnesses against him, without being informed of the precise nature of the charge against him, he is compelled to become a witness against himself, and if, as a result of the inquisitorial and unconstitutional examination, the assessor is not well pleased with the answers made, he determines the 'just valuation' of the disputed income, adds 200 per cent. to such 'just valuation,' adds 10 per cent. further penalty if the tax is not paid, and adds interest at 9 per cent. on the tax, forfeiture and penalty."

"The assessor is made by the law complainant, judge, principal witness, and high sheriff, all in one."

"Section 6 of the Hawaiian income tax law is clearly in violation of the 4th, 5th and 6th amendments to the United States Constitution."

"It was held by the supreme court of Hawaii:

"Robertson vs. Pratt, 13 Hawaiian. In a decision supported by copious citations from dissenting opinions of Justices Harlan and Brown, in the case of Pollock vs. Farmers Loan and Trust Company, that 'parts of a statute may be invalid, without rendering invalid the statute as a whole.'"

"We do not question the rule thus announced, but we beg to add to it the language of the supreme court, in 158 U. S. Reports, that where it is impossible to extract the unconstitutional, invalid and void provisions of the law from the body of it, without invalidating the remainder and destroying the law as understood and intended by the legislature—then the law being void in one particular, is altogether void, and the injunction asked for should be granted."

## BOYD RETURNS TO ANSWER CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1.)

understand that this statement will be in writing and I will then make my explanation. The examination of the books and accounts of my office has not been completed as yet and I do not expect to receive this statement until the early part of next week. There will probably be a statement drawn from the books with the showing of discrepancies if any, and I shall then be in a position to explain whether they are correct or incorrect."

## AS TO THE \$3,000.

"The \$3,000 which I received from T. H. Davies & Co., is on special deposit with me and I am ready to turn it over for the improvement of Bridge street in Hilo as soon as it is required. Of course a different view of the matter may be taken, but I consider that the money was placed on deposit with me for the improvement of that street. I had outlined my plans to carry the work to completion by the end of this year or the beginning of next year. After the money has been expended the pay rolls and vouchers will be accounted for to T. H. Davies & Co. The reason the work has not been done is that the government must first secure certain rights of way and pay damages for the removal of fences. The road damage fund is nearly exhausted and the \$3,000 is to be used in part in securing the needed right of way and to pay for the removal of fences. The work has been delayed because the right of way has not been secured and because other streets in Hilo must first be graded. The grade was just received from our engineer at Hilo a few weeks before Marston Campbell's accident."

"The \$3,000 was not turned over to the Treasurer as a government realization or a special deposit for the simple reason that if it had been it could not have been taken out for this work. It would have required a special act on the part of the legislature to remove the money once it had been paid into the Treasury. If it had been paid over there would have been nothing to prevent its use by the government in the same manner as the Chinese fund was used in the payment of warrants. I had given Davies & Co. my personal receipt as Superintendent of Public Works for the \$3,000, and I personally would have been held responsible for that amount. Had the money been in the treasury it could not have been drawn upon as it would have been required in the payment of work in Hilo. The money now is on special deposit and I am ready to account for it at any time."

## AS TO B. H. WRIGHT.

"I am entirely at sea in regard to B. H. Wright—where he got the money said to have been taken by him, and what became of it. The news that he was in trouble was a surprise to me, but I inferred that the matter had been settled. Treasurer Wright wrote me but one letter in which he mentioned the B. H. Wright trouble, and he then said assurances had been given that the amount would be made up. I wrote one letter to B. H. Wright while away, but received no answer, and supposed it was because he was in jail."

"It was not the custom in the department to keep such large sums in the safe as Wright is alleged to have taken. Our receipts come from sewer rents, garbage charges, sale of town lots and government realizations. It was the practice to make a deposit with the Treasurer once a week and when large amounts were received, deposits were made oftener. When we were receiving small amounts it was the practice to wait until it had reached the sum of several thousand dollars before being deposited. B. H. Wright was in charge of the safe, and I never went

## No Strength

Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? Then your nerves are weak and your blood impure. Sickness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Devigne, of Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph and this letter:

"My blood often becomes impure, causing eruptions on the skin, and my general system gets all run down, causing indigestion and great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which quickly brings me out of my troubles. For all those who are debilitated and weakened by the long, hot summers of our country, there is no remedy equal to this grand family medicine."

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Always keep your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills. They are purely vegetable, act on the liver, and cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## For Almost Forty Years

For almost two score of years

we have built nothing but

Stoves—Good Stoves.

With the largest stove plant in the world, equipped with all modern appliances that money can buy and brains can devise, employing more skilled hands than any concern in our line, steadily employed and contented mechanics, we ought to build the best stoves and ranges in the world, and do.

The great skill and artistic temperament of our designers, men who stand highest in their particular lines, are evident in every JEWEL STOVE AND RANGE.

A Jewel Stove or range is an ornament to any home.

Further than that, it is intelligently designed to meet all requirements, and does meet them successfully.

Quality—the very highest as to materials, workmanship and design—is guaranteed by the Crown trade mark, which is cast on every stove and range we make.

It took us almost forty years to build up the reputation which stands back of our trade mark, a reputation which grows wider each recurring season. We propose to maintain it at any cost.

It stands to reason that we, with our immense plant, facilities, and unlimited resources, can build stoves in large numbers cheaper than smaller concerns can in smaller quantities, and with more limited facilities. We buy raw materials from first hands, at the right time, at lowest prices, thereby enabling us to build highest grade ranges and sell them at lowest prices.

We are always aggressive, ready to meet every requirement, never allow our patterns to become out of date, and operate our own pattern shop, assuring exclusive and attractive designs. All of our ranges are made and sold under the name "JEWEL," and the well known trade mark, which guarantees quality.

DETROIT STOVE WORKS.

**W. W. Dimond & Co.**

LIMITED.

Sole Agents for Hawaii.

There unless with him to open it. "While I, as Superintendent of Public Works, am responsible for the acts of all the clerks in my office, I do not see how I am accountable for the alleged shortage of B. H. Wright. The money collected by him was collected as a public accountant, and he as such was responsible to the Treasurer, and the Auditor General approved his accounts. In the same way the collections made by the water department which, although under my supervision, are accounted for directly to the Treasurer. Wright was not under bonds to me and it has never been the practice to require bonds from the clerks in the interior departments."

"I saw nothing of Treasurer Wright in San Francisco and received no word from him aside from the first letter. Just before the steamer sailed there were rumors around to the effect that he had gone to Mexico."

Yanger and McGovern have been matched for a twenty-round contest.



# PAKAULA WANTS PAY

He Is In Same Boat With Charles Wilcox.

Molokai matters, sanitary improvements and another discussion over a claim for services during the plague epidemic were the principal subjects before the Board of Health yesterday. All the members of the Board were in attendance excepting F. C. Smith, and Supt. McVeigh of the leper settlement was also present.

Kalu Hikiaw wanted her husband to come to the settlement as kokua, but the petition was denied, upon the recommendation of Mr. McVeigh. He reported that Mrs. Hikiaw was doing very well at the Bishop Home, and that her husband would hardly be of any assistance.

The petition of Mrs. Kiha Kikaha for permission to visit the settlement was granted.

Upon application of C. J. McCarthy, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, James L. Coke, D. A. Makuka and S. Kahale were given permits to visit the settlement for the purpose of addressing the voters.

The recommendation of the Medical Examiners as to certificates to practice medicine granted to Y. Nakamura, R. Yamamura, S. Kusima and T. Motomaga was accepted. Some objection was made to one candidate who had presented simply a certificate from a medical school and who had not been examined here, but the question was waived, the Medical Examiners being responsible.

J. Paakaula made a demand upon President Sloggett for the approval of his voucher for extra services during the plague epidemic. An appropriation of \$150 had been made by the legislature, but the auditor required an approved voucher from the Board of Health. Paakaula based his claim on the ruling made by Attorney General Dole in the Wilcox matter. President Sloggett stated that he would refuse to approve the voucher, President Wood having also declined to do so. Mr. Dole stated that he had conferred with Gov. Dole, Mr. Catheart and Mr. Douthitt in regard to the Wilcox claim and they had been doubtful of its legality. He was still of the opinion that the legislature could appropriate what it wished, but that the President of the Board of Health could not be compelled to vouch for something not true. Dr. Sloggett stated that this new claimant had been employed at the dispensary when the plague broke out, and when the dispensary was closed, had been sent to Kailhi to help there. He had drawn not only his salary but rations, and was not entitled to anything further. On motion the letter was laid on the table.

Health conditions in the Orient were reported by Dr. Hobdy as follows: Manila to Sept. 15, 283 cases of cholera, 213 deaths; from March 20th to Sept. 30, 3968 cases and 2998 deaths; 3 deaths, plague. Kobe, Oct. 3, 74 cases of cholera and 47 deaths. Nagasaki, October 1st, 52 cholera cases, 34 deaths. Shanghai, Sept. 29th, 48 deaths from cholera. Hongkong, Sept. 25th, 6 cases of cholera and 3 deaths.

Judge Stanley appeared before the Board in behalf of Pang Chong, who is to construct a brick building at the corner of Nuuanu and Beretania streets and who wanted concessions. A plan accepted by the sanitary officer was approved.

Mr. Stanley also appeared for Allan Herbert, who complained of a Japanese hog ranch opposite his place in Kailhi. The sanitary officer was instructed to investigate, the board having adopted a resolution by which no new hog ranches can be started without permission.

There was some discussion also of the need of further changes in the Iwilei washhouses, the whitewashing given them a few months ago not being satisfactory. It is now desired that the wash houses be removed entirely from the Iwilei district, which is low and insanitary.

A committee composed of E. A. Mott-Smith and Drs. Cooper, Moore and Sloggett, was appointed to investigate the matter.

A committee consisting of Mott-Smith, Robinson, Moore and Tracy will look into the buildings at Punchbowl and King streets with a view to bringing condemnation proceedings.

## CHICAGO TO HAVE A CAFE TRUST

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Chicago is to have a restaurant trust, capitalized at \$5,000,000, if the plans of certain promoters are carried out, says the Tribune. All the large restaurants of the city, it is contemplated, are to be drawn under one central management, the head of each establishment, however, to retain the direction of his own place.

A large grocery house, bakeries, a central meat market, and storage warehouses, from which all the cafes will draw their supplies at wholesale rates, is one feature of the combination scheme. In this way, it is held, a saving of from 5 to 20 per cent can be made direct on the \$1,200,000 that seven of the leading restaurants of the city expend annually for supplies.

The active promoter of this tentative plan, modelled on the lines of the St. Louis restaurant combine, which has been in operation for five months, is William A. Conover, an attorney. Others are supposed to be interested with him.

Lieut. Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Company D, Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has unanimously elected Cornelius Vanderbilt first lieutenant.

## BRAZIL AFRAID OF ITS GERMANS

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies Senator Barbosa Lima has called the attention of the government to the slow but steady denationalization in the Southern States of Brazil, cables the correspondent of the Herald at Rio Janeiro. He said that while the Italians at San Paulo are becoming Brazilians and adopting the Portuguese language instead of the Italian, the Germans cling to their nationality and their language.

Germans born in the southern States, though Brazilians by law, consider Germany as their fatherland, and celebrate German national anniversaries. Senator Barbosa Lima suggested the abolition of the legation at the Holy See in view of the separation of church and State, which is the principal feature of the Brazilian constitution.

### After Carter's Money.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Judge Kohlman has appointed William M. Booth special master to take evidence in the civil proceeding through which the government is trying to recover \$500,000 which Captain Oswald M. Carter is said to have received through a conspiracy with contractors at Savannah, Ga. Almost \$500,000 has already been traced to Lorenzo and Stanton Carter, uncle and brother of the convicted officer, but the defendants say that this is not part of the so-called embezzled funds.

### Operated in Public

CHICAGO, October 16.—Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the eminent specialist of Vienna, operated upon three children last night at Mercy Hospital before a large audience composed of physicians and medical students. Prominent surgeons from all the larger cities of the country also were present. The operations were for dislocation of the hip, and the surgeon predicted that all would be successful.

Turkey may close the Dardanelles to all powers except Russia.

### CONFIDENCE

said Lord Chatham, "is a plant of slow growth." People believe in things that they see, and in a broad sense they are right. What is sometimes called blind faith is not faith at all. There must be reason and fact to form a foundation for trust. In regard to a medicine or remedy, for example, people ask, "Has it cured others? Have cases like mine been relieved by it? Is it in harmony with the truths of modern science, and has it a record above suspicion? If so, it is worthy of confidence; and if I am ever attacked by any of the maladies for which it is commended I shall resort to it in full belief in its power to help me." On these lines WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION has won its high reputation among medical men, and the people of all civilized countries. They trust it for the same reason that they trust in the familiar laws of nature or in the action of common things. This effective remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It quickly eradicates the poisonous, disease-breeding acids and other toxic matters from the system; regulates and promotes the normal action of the organs, gives vigorous appetite and digestion, and is infallible in Prostration—following Fevers, etc.—Scrofula, Indigestion, Asthma, Wasting Diseases, Throat and Lung Troubles, etc. Dr. W. A. Young, of Canada, says: "Your tasteless preparation of cod liver oil has given me uniformly satisfactory results, my patients having been of all ages." It is a product of the skill and science of to-day and is successful after the old style modes of treatment have been appealed to in vain. Sold by all chemists.

## RECRUITS FOR SAN QUENTIN

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 16.—Nineteen prisoners from the Federal penitentiary at McNeil Island have today on the steamer City of Pough for San Quentin prison in California. Five United States Deputy Marshals and Warden F. C. Miller of the McNeil Island penitentiary are in charge of the prisoners.

Among the prisoners are the ring-leaders of the revolt at the Federal penitentiary when a successful jail break was engineered. These men are still dressed in the red and black striped uniform that characterizes desperate criminals. They are wearing leg irons and chains, making it impossible for any of them to escape.

In the number of men who are being sent south are several with bloody records and many who are regarded by the officials as especially desperate convicts. Four men are under sentence for murder and six more are counterfeiter. Four of the convicts are under sentence of more than twenty years, and all of them are known as "long termers."

## MEXICAN LANDS FOR THE BOERS

EL PASO, Texas, October 16.—Commandant J. D. Snyman, a noted Boer fighter, is here en route to Mexico City to confer with President Diaz relative to a large tract of land in the Southern Republic to be colonized by Boer refugees. He was accompanied by E. Reeve Merrill, secretary of the Union Trust Company of New York and Marshall Bond of the same city. General Snyman said he was going to Mexico at the suggestion of Dr. Muller, envoy of the Orange Free State, who visited Mexico about five months ago.

### Real Estate Transactions.

List of deeds filed for record October 20, 1902:

First Party—Second Party	Class.
M. J. de Gouvea—J. M. de Gouvea Sr.	D
J. M. de Gouvea Jr. & wf—J. M. de Gouvea Sr.	D
A. Kuaiwa et al—K. Iona	D
E. Dunbar—Allen & Robinson	D
P. K. Mahoe & wf—H. P. Baldwin	D
Tr. Oahu College—M. W. Castle	D
Ester Baker—Mrs. L. K. Puahli	D
M. F. de Mello & wf—M. Medeiros	D
Tr. Gear Lansing & Co—E. R. Hendry Tr.	D
Gear Lansing & Co—C. B. Wood	D
October 21—	
Lewers & Cooke—A. N. Campbell Tr D	

## GREAT GRUMBLERS

Grumbling Will Cease if Honolulu People Follow This Advice.

Backache is the first grumbling warning. The kidneys give it, if you heed it not.

Look out for trouble, it will surely come. Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only. They cure every form of kidney ill.

The experience of Honolulu people proves this.

Here's a case in point. Mr. F. Metcalf, of this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell), I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## SAYS OIL LAW IS EXPLICIT

Sheriff Brown Tells Underwriters What the Penal Code Means.

The Board of Underwriters is working up the matter of the storage of combustibles in the business district and has received from Sheriff Brown a letter which indicates that he will insist upon the enforcement of the law in this respect. The insurance men are looking into the matter and will work with the authorities, where they find the law is being violated. The letter of the sheriff is as follows:

High Sheriff's Office, Honolulu, H. T., October 14, 1902. Alfred R. Curvey, Esq., Secretary Board of Fire Underwriters, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 13th in re keeping and storage of gasoline, benzine or any oil the component part of which is petroleum, naphtha or spirits of turpentine, and in reply beg to state that section 1507, Penal Laws of 1897, provides that not more than ten cases, which I understand to mean 100 gallons, shall be stored at any one time on any premises except the government storehouse.

The law, it seems to me, is plain that ten cases is the limit of any one or all of the above mentioned oils which can be stored at any one time upon any premises outside of the government warehouse.

Section 1509 provides that the above mentioned oils shall be kept in air tight, metallic vessels, and marked in plain Roman letters with the name of the oil contained, and shall be kept at all times conspicuously in view near the entrance of the premises where kept, and convenient for removal therefrom.

Yours truly, A. M. BROWN, High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

The National Irrigation Congress will meet next year at Ogden, Utah. President Roosevelt was given full credit for the irrigation bill passing Congress.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, October 22, 1902.					
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask	
<b>MERCANTILE</b>					
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	40	40	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50			
<b>SUGAR</b>					
Ewa	5,000,000	20	31 1/2		
Haw. Agric. Co.	1,000,000	100		27 1/2	
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	80		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	21	25	
Honolulu	750,000	100			
Kahuku	2,000,000	20	12		
Kalihi	500,000	100		21	
Kalihi Plant, Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		78	
Kipahulu	150,000	100			
Koloa	300,000	100			
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	3,500,000	20		90	
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,500,000	100	76		
Onomea	1,000,000	20			
Ookala	500,000	30	7 1/2		
Ola Sugar Co., Ltd.	312,000	20			
Ola Paid Up.	2,500,000	20			
Olowalu	150,000	100		120	
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50			
Pala	500,000	100			
Pela	750,000	100		150	
Popeo	750,000	100			
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	67 1/2		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	55		
Waialua Plant, Co., Ltd.	700,000	100			
Waipahoehoe	252,000	100			
<b>STRAKSHIP CO'S</b>					
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	100		
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	90	95	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	85		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		82 1/2	
Mutual Tel. Co.	80,000	10			
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	92 1/2		
<b>BONDS</b>					
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				101	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.					
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.					
H. P. C.					
Ewa P. N. 6 p. c.				100 1/2	
O. R. & L. Co.				100 1/2	
Oahu P. N. 6 p. c.				100 1/2	
Ola P. N. 6 p. c.				100 1/2	
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